

Soviet Union proposed radar deal

WASHINGTON (R) — The Soviet Union has offered to stop construction of a Siberian radar installation if the United States abandons plans to modernise radar posts in Britain and Greenland, U.S. officials said Tuesday. Washington has said that the Soviet radar station at Abalakovo, near Krasnoyarsk, is an early-warning system and violates the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. Moscow contends that the radar is for tracking objects in space and is permitted by the treaty. A U.S. official who asked not to be named said the Soviet radar proposal had come as "an informal suggestion" at the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva. White House spokesman Larry Speakes appeared to reject the Soviet offer, saying that the American radar stations in England and Greenland, were in existence when the ABM Treaty was signed "and neither their existence nor their modernisation is limited by the terms of the treaty."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Arab Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية والرأي

Grenades thrown at Israeli patrol

TEL AVIV (R) — Commandos threw two hand grenades last week at an Israeli army patrol near the Egyptian border and fled to Egypt, military sources said on Tuesday. No one was injured, the sources said. The border has generally been quiet since Israel handed back the Sinai to Egypt in 1982 and a multinational force moved in to police the desert peninsula. The incident took place near Nitzana in the central Negev Desert. The attackers were apparently operating from Egypt, the sources said. Their grenades landed a few metres short of the patrol, damaging the road, the sources said.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Abu Tayeh named chief of royal protocol

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued on Tuesday appointing Mr. Fawaz Mohamad Abu Tayeh as chief of protocol at the Royal Court to succeed Mr. Yusef Hammad who was retired at his own request. The appointment takes effect on Nov. 1.

Vatican: Ties with Israel contingent on Mideast peace

VATICAN CITY (AP) — A top Vatican official indicated on Tuesday that formal diplomatic ties between the Holy See and Israel will have to await peace in the Middle East. "If the Middle East crisis moves toward peace, tomorrow, in the future, as we all hope, the Holy See will be happy to find other solutions also on a formal level," Archbishop Achille Silvestrini said when asked about the prospects of diplomatic relations with Israel. The Vatican maintains formal relations with 111 countries.

Zia to visit Egypt next month

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq will pay a state visit to Egypt from Nov. 2 to 4, a government spokesman said on Tuesday. The visit will be the first by a Pakistani president since Ayub Khan's 1961 trip. The spokesman said General Zia and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak were likely to discuss matters of bilateral interest and regional and international issues.

French physicians announce new AIDS treatment

PARIS (R) — Three French physicians Tuesday reported a new treatment of AIDS by using an immunosuppressive drug called Cyclosporin. Dr. Philippe Even, Dr. Alain Venet and Dr. Jean-Marie Andreu told a news conference at the Laennec Hospital that they had kept alive a patient who had been near death. "This is the first case with a positive result obtained in treatments of AIDS," Dr. Andreu said, adding that the team had treated a 38-year-old patient near death with the immunosuppressive drug and the deterioration had been stalled.

Editor of the Times of London dies

LONDON (AP) — Charles Douglas-Home, editor of the Times of London who remained overseer of the prestigious paper during a long fight against cancer, died Tuesday. He was 48. Douglas-Home, nephew of former Conservative Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home, became editor in 1982 after publisher Rupert Murdoch fired Harold Evans, the first editor after the Australian-born tycoon bought Britain's most famous newspaper.

Doe elected Liberian president

MONROVIA (R) — Liberian military ruler Samuel Doe was declared the victor on Tuesday in a presidential election which his opponents say was marred by intimidation and widespread irregularities.

Jordan, PLO continue talks on joint moves

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) held a round of talks on Tuesday and an official Jordanian spokesman said the three-hour meeting was a follow-up to the first round of talks held at the Royal Court Monday evening.

Tuesday's talks, held at the Prime Ministry, were led by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai on the Jordanian side and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat on the Palestinian side. According to the spokesman, the meeting dealt with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves on the international level and ways of coordinating joint action to complement general Arab efforts to serve the Palestinian cause. The meeting also dealt with ways to avoid any obstacles that might impede joint action, the spokesman said. He said the talks were held in a cordial and brotherly atmosphere characterised by "frankness and clarity that reflect the two sides' keenness to maintain the spirit of the Jordan-PLO accord" of Feb. 11.

Palestinians, Israelis launch campaign against deportations

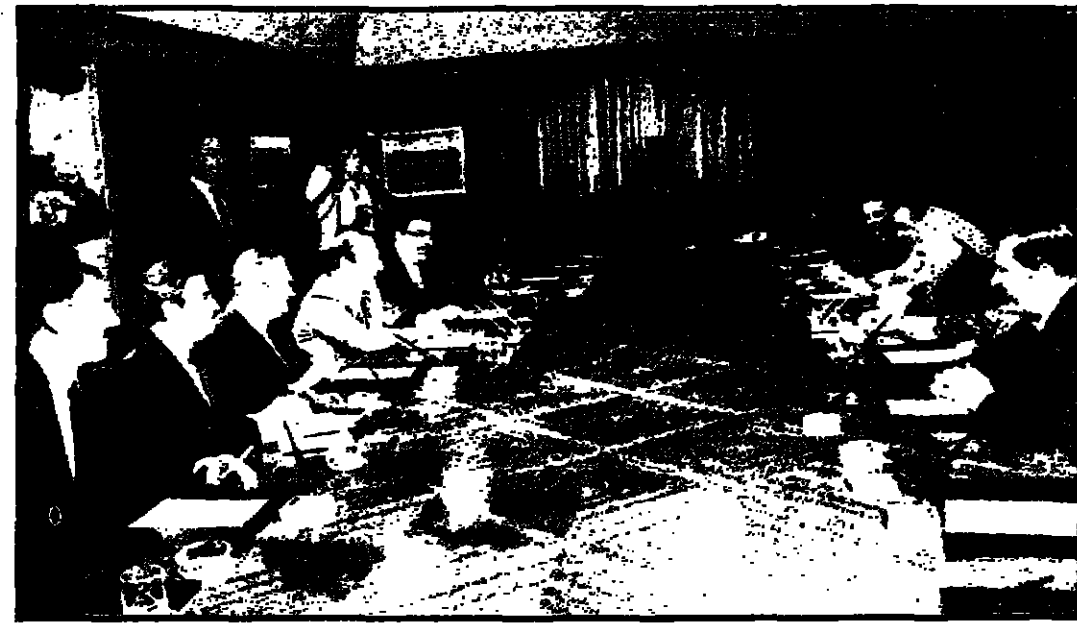
OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians and progressive Israelis launched a campaign on Tuesday to stop the Israeli occupation forces from deporting four Palestinians accused of "subversive political activities." East Jerusalem lawyer Usama Awdeh told a news conference packed with relatives and friends of the accused that the laws for deporting the four were once applied against Jews in Palestine under British mandate. "When these laws were used by the British against the Jews, the men who now rule Israel said the legislation was inspired by the Nazis," Mr. Awdeh said. He recalled that former Israeli Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir was deported to Kenya from then-British-mandated Palestine under the same defence emergency regulations of 1945. Also sent to East Africa was Yitzhak Shamir, today the Israeli foreign minister. Israeli authorities contend that the four Palestinians, including a prominent local politician and a journalist, are active members of Palestinian commando groups. Their deportations, presumably to the East Bank, were prompted by their "continued hostile activities" despite previous actions against them including jail terms, military sources told Reuters. The four are: Trade unionist Ali Abdallah Mohammad Abu Hilla, dentist Azami Salah Mohammad Shabibi, journalist Hassan Mahmoud Abed Al Jawad Farajeh, and Jaki Mohammad Abu Sdeh of Jabaliya refugee camp near Gaza. He was recently released from prison after being held for guerrilla actions. Statements were read from the men, arrested at dawn on Monday, denying illegal activity and demanding they be charged in court if evidence could be produced against them. The four acknowledged support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and demanded an end to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israeli lawyers Lea Tsemel and Felicia Langer said they would fight the deportations up to the Israeli supreme court if necessary. Israel has expelled 21 Palestinians to the East-Bank since September as part of new sweeping measures against resistance activity.

Baathist militia quits 'green line'

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Fighters belonging to mostly Muslim militias whooping battle cries against their mainly Christian opponents quit Beirut's "green line" war zone on Tuesday as a Syrian-backed drive for peace in Lebanon appeared to gather momentum. "We have taught them a lesson," yelled heavily-armed fighters of the pro-Syrian Arab Baath Party as they pulled back from front lines devastated in 10 years of fighting. Just six hours before, the area had been engulfed in a rocket and machine-gun battle. This withdrawal is like defusing a bomb, Baath Party leader Assem Kanso said as his men gathered up their weapons. "There is no need to stay on the frontlines now." The pullout coincided with reports that rightist militiamen had blocked publication of a newspaper with close ties to President Amin Gemayel. Witnesses told Reuters streets around the east Beirut offices of the French-language Le Reveil were sealed off by militiamen of the "Lebanese Forces," which last week shut down another pro-Gemayel paper, the Falange party's Al Aamal. Mr. Gemayel personally owns Le Reveil's franchise. The rightist newspaper has been outspokenly critical of "Lebanese Forces" leader Elie Hobeika's closure last week of Al Aamal. Independent sources, who spoke to the AP on condition of anonymity, gave conflicting versions of the crackdown on Le Reveil. One knowledgeable source said jeeps of "Lebanese Forces" militiamen stormed Le Reveil's office before dawn and halted publication. Another source said the "Lebanese Forces" command simply ordered Le Reveil's distributors not to deliver the daily to newstands until further notice. The source said the "Lebanese Forces" command has been angered by the appearance of clandestine editions of Al-Aamal in the last two days in defiance of the militia's shutdown. The command suspected that Al Aamal's clandestine editions were printed at Le Reveil's presses and secretly distributed with Le Reveil, the source noted. Mr. Gemayel, who has the loyalty of the Falange Party leadership, was not represented at the Damascus talks between the Lebanese Forces and their rivals and has yet to approve a draft peace pact agreed last weekend. Political sources say the pact would reduce the president's constitutional powers. Resnan meets Beirut hostages' families, page 2

Weinberger shows spy photos of SS-20s at NATO meeting

BRUSSELS (AP) — U.S. Defence Secretary Casper W. Weinberger gave the United States' NA-O allies a lengthy report Tuesday on alleged Soviet violations of arms control agreements, officials said. In a two-hour presentation that kicked off two days of talks at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), Mr. Weinberger produced U.S. intelligence data to support his charge of Soviet violations, according to sources at the meeting who spoke on condition they not be identified. Mr. Weinberger also showed U.S. intelligence photographs of the Soviet Union's SS-20 medium-range nuclear missile and reiterated that 441 of the missiles were operational throughout the Soviet Union, said a British government source. The SS-20 count is important because The Netherlands is due to announce on Friday that it will go ahead with deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles if the Soviet arsenal of SS-20s was 378 or greater. The SS-20 deployments are not in violation of existing treaties, but they are used by NATO as justification for installing U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The NATO ministers also were given a briefing on advances in the Soviet Union's development of a "Star Wars" type missile defence by John Sellers, chief of the strategic defence branch in the defence intelligence agency, the British source said. Mr. Weinberger was also expected to present new evidence that Moscow has begun deploying a new strategic missile, the mobile single-warhead SS-25, in violation of the SALT-2 accord. The Soviet Union denies any violation and says the SS-25 is only a modernised version of its older SS-13.



Jordanian and Palestinian officials, headed by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, hold talks on Tuesday (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

Peres says vote clarifies Israeli policy

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, buoyed by an overwhelming parliamentary vote of confidence, said on Tuesday Israel now had a clear policy for opening direct talks with Jordan. His office denied a report that peace moves were already afoot and that Israel had offered a new autonomy plan for the West Bank. Brash right-wing cabinet critics, the Labour prime minister Monday night gained a 86-6 majority in a parliamentary vote on his proposals for peace talks. "Now we have a clear policy on how to continue the peace efforts between Jordan and us... we will continue, through the United States, to examine the possibility of negotiations with Jordan," Peres told journalists on Tuesday. A report in the independent newspaper Haaretz quoting unnamed sources said Israel had proposed an interim peace plan for autonomy in the West Bank. A spokesman for Peres said the story was "wrong."

Haaretz said the plan envisaged free elections and autonomy for Palestinians of the West Bank under a condominium arrangement for control of the area. In a speech to the United Nations last week, Peres proposed direct talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation under international sponsorship. He suggested working teams meet within 30 days. Jordan, however, has rejected the possibility of direct talks with Israel and ruled any separate deal with the Jewish state. Peres' spokesman, Uri Savir, said on Tuesday that Israel and the United States were holding quiet diplomatic contacts to advance peace talks. "There are now contacts with the United States to explore possibilities for furthering the process. It's not in low gear, it's in quiet gear," he told the Associated Press. U.S. embassy spokesman Arthur Berger confirmed contacts (Continued on page 3)

No Mideast peace without PLO, Iraqi president tells French minister

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein told visiting French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas on Tuesday that peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). "Any attempt to eliminate the PLO's role reflects ignorance of the basic facts in the (Middle East) region," Baghdad radio quoted President Hussein as telling Mr. Dumas. The remark coincided with talks in Amman between King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat that covered, among other things, peace moves in the Middle East in light of the Oct. 1 Israeli air raid on the PLO's Tunis headquarters and the hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship. King Hussein held talks with the Iraqi president here Saturday, two days before Mr. Dumas commenced his first visit to Iraq since taking over the Foreign Ministry last December. Mr. Dumas' talks here came on the heels of talks in Paris between French officials and Israeli Premier Shimon Peres. Mr. Dumas is to visit Israel in December. During his stay here, Mr. Dumas delivered a "verbal message to President Hussein from French President Francois Mitterrand in which the latter stressed his country's interest in 'continuity of the wide-ranging cordial relations between the two states,'" Baghdad Radio said. Mr. Dumas told reporters that his visit to Iraq was "excellent" describing French-Iraqi relations as "remarkable."

Iraqis hit Iranian radio and television

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq, vowing to silence "the voice of lies" of its Gulf war foe, said Tuesday it sent its warplanes raiding the radio and television stations of the Iranian city of Ilam and Iran said its air force attacked two southern Iraqi oil installations. It was the first Iraqi air strike against media installations since the war broke out between the two states in September 1980. The two stations at Ilam, 195 kilometres east of Baghdad, were raided at 12:25 a.m., a military spokesman said on Baghdad Radio. The raiding jet fighters "scored direct hits on their targets and returned safely," said the spokesman. The raids were carried out to "silence the voice of lies," the spokesman said. Gulf-based radio monitors said the Ilam station was off the air shortly after the Iraqis had announced the raid. The Ilam station had broadcast a number of Arabic-language programmes for 12 hours every day. The broadcasts included interviews with dissident Iraqis who live in Iran, in addition to anti-Iraqi propaganda. The official Iranian news agency, IRNA, confirmed the raid on Ilam, saying one person was killed and 10 others were wounded in the attack. It did not mention the radio and television stations. IRNA said later Iranian fighter-bombers attacked two southern Iraqi oil installations about 30 minutes after the Iraqi air raid on Ilam. The Iranian planes hit oil installations in Darband and Al-Hafaya, IRNA said. On Monday, Iraq said it bombed had hit three oil pump stations and a gas compression plant at places up to 300 kilometres from the border in southwest Iran.

King, Queen to visit Luxembourg next month

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Court announced on Tuesday that Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor will pay an official visit to the Duchy of Luxembourg early next month. The King and the Queen will be guests of the Duke and Duchess of Luxembourg, a Royal Court statement said. It said that King Hussein will hold talks with Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner and Foreign Minister Jacques Poos. Luxembourg is the current chairman of the European Community (EC) Council.

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- Al-Jawad, P.O. Box 14025, Tel. 64031/2

Kuwait vows 'never to give in to terrorism or blackmail'

KUWAIT (AP) — The emir of Kuwait vowed Tuesday "never to succumb to terrorism or blackmail," pledging to pursue mediation bids aimed at bringing the Iran-Iraq war to an end.

Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah appealed to Iran to respond favourably to the offer.

"We will continue our relentless efforts toward achieving this noble end," he said in a speech marking the opening of a new session of the 50-member parliament. "We appeal to our neighbour Iran to show more response and cooperation with our efforts and those of others to achieve peace."

The war, now in its sixth year, has been spilling over into other parts of the Gulf and menacing vital oil tanker routes.

Iran has also been seizing Kuwaiti and other commercial vessels outside the Strait of Hormuz, the Gulf's southern gateway, ostensibly as part of a blockade on arms shipments to Iraq.

Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber said, was giving "special concern" to the development of its armed forces to

protect the nation against any foreign aggression. "Kuwait will stand firm against the violation of freedom of transit and movement in the airspace and at sea," he declared, without elaborating.

Kuwait is the Gulf Arab country geographically closest to the war zone and has been target of Iranian threats because of alleged support for Iraq.

Kuwait has also been the target of a number of terrorist attacks by pro-Iranian Muslim fundamentalists.

These included an attempt on the life of the emir last May. The shadowy Islamic Jihad organisation has been threatening more attacks unless 17 convicted terrorists were released from Kuwaiti jails.

The 17 were condemned for the Dec. 1983 bomb attacks against the U.S. and French embassies

and four Kuwaiti economic targets.

"Our decision will remain a free one that does not succumb to blackmail, terrorism or emotionalism," the sheikh asserted. "Methods to which terrorists resort have also developed, but so has the counter-terrorist measures."

The government was also diversifying its armed forces and diversifying the sources of its military purchases as it accorded "special concern toward protecting the nation against any foreign aggression and safeguarding its independence and sovereignty," he said.

Sheikh Jaber addressed deputies as they held their first session at the new, dome-topped quarters of parliament, called the National Assembly, reportedly equipped with an ultra-modern electronic security system.

Turning to oil problems, Sheikh Jaber attributed the difficult circumstances besetting the world market to a supply-demand imbalance.

This, he said, has adversely affected

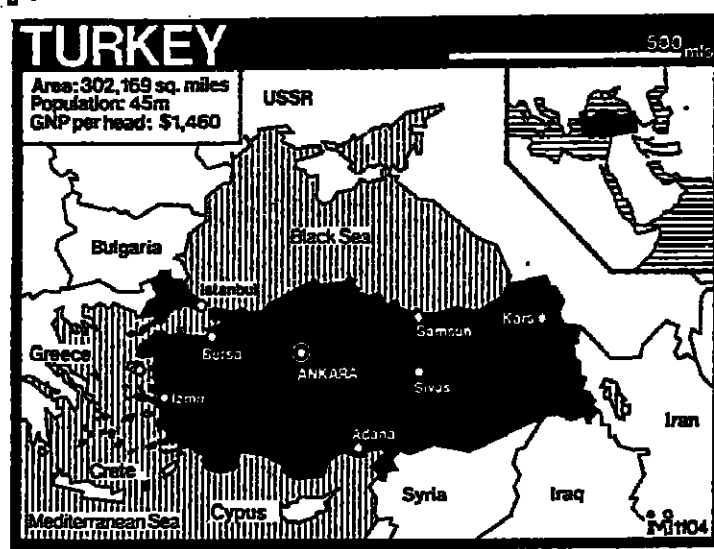
oil revenues of Kuwait and other members of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

"We should not be so pessimistic because the drop in oil prices in the short run could lead to a revival of demand in the future and reduce supply, thus eventually leading to an improvement in prices," he said.

On the internal economic situation, hardpressed by the drop in oil revenues and the aftermath of the 1982 stock market crash, the emir said Kuwait will pursue efforts to remedy the situation and support the country's banking institutions.

The emir attended the session, while Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Abdullah read the speech on his behalf.

Sheikh Jaber urged the Arab governments to forego their hickering, unite and help create a political climate favourable to convening the pan-Arab summit conference in Saudi Arabia later this year.



Turkey to seek more U.S. defence aid, trade

ANKARA (R) — Turkey starts efforts Wednesday to secure increased export opportunities and more aid from the United States in return for allowing American military bases in the country.

Ankara has demanded a revision of their defence and economic cooperation agreement, under which the United States receives important intelligence-gathering, communication and air base facilities in return for economic assistance.

Western diplomats told Reuters they believed Ambassador Robert Strauss-Hupe, who heads the U.S. team, would not offer NATO-member Turkey any guaranteed increase in aid, but said he might pledge more military material on concessionary terms.

The issue is also expected to be discussed in talks here later this week with the U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, Michael Armacost. Both sides said, however, his visit was not connected directly with the negotiations.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal told the left-of-centre daily Cumhuriyet in an interview published this week he wanted soft terms on more of the U.S. loans and an end to the 10:7 ratio by which Turkey's aid is pegged to that for Greece.

"If I give them bases, I want an increase in trade, Turkey's future depends on this," Mr. Ozal said. Turkish exports to the United States, now \$400 million a year, should be three billion, he added.

The base facilities, including one at Sincap on the Black Sea coast across from the Soviet Crimea peninsula, are formally under

Turkish control, but outside its NATO commitments.

Mr. Ozal did not give a figure for the amount of defence aid Turkey's delegation leader, senior Foreign Ministry official Seluk Korkut, would seek.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Yalim Erap indicated last week it would be at least \$1 billion a year, compared with \$785 million at present.

Mr. Ozal said Turkey had proposed a formal treaty with the United States, under which Washington would be bound in advance to a level of assistance.

The Turkish press has said Washington is also expected to repeat a demand, rejected by Turkey earlier this year, for a site for a powerful transmitter to beam Voice of America to the Soviet Union.

The biggest U.S. air base facility is at Incirlik, near the southern city of Adana, which has two squadrons of the U.S. Air Force's 401st Tactical Fighter Wing.

Sinop base is designated officially for "electromagnetic monitoring." Diplomats say it can eavesdrop deep inside the Soviet Union.

Belbasi facility, near Ankara, is said in the agreement to be equipped for "seismic data collection." Diplomats say it can monitor Soviet missile tests and space launches. Seven others are cited as "nodal communications sites."

They all gained fresh importance after the 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran, where the United States had the same range of facilities before the new government closed them down.

China to give new impetus to Sino-Tunisian relations

TUNIS (R) — Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, who is on an official three-day visit to Tunisia, had talks with President Habib Bourguiba and said Peking was seeking to give a "new impetus" to Sino-Tunisian ties, the official TAP news agency reported.

China and Tunisia, which is seeking to diversify exports to rely less on traditional European markets, reaffirmed their desire to step up trade ties, in particular barter deals, TAP added.

The pledge was made during talks between Mr. Tian, who arrived Sunday, and Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali, who visited Peking a year ago, the agency said.

TAP quoted Mr. Tian as saying after his talks with Mr. Bourguiba in the presidential palace at Carthage: "We are striving to give a new impetus to our friendly relations along the path outlined by President Bourguiba and Chinese leaders."

After Mr. Tian's talks with Mr. Mzali, TAP said both sides expressed the will to increase barter

deals involving grain, cotton and chemical fertiliser.

New schemes dealing with cooperation in the fields of maritime transport, health and youth projects were discussed during the Tian-Mzali talks, TAP said.

Under an agreement reached during Mr. Mzali's visit to China, Tunisia bought 6,000 tonnes of cotton in a barter exchange deal involving shipments of Tunisian phosphate fertiliser.

Tunisia, which fears its European markets for products such as olive oil will shrink when Spain and Portugal join the European Community next year, is anxious to broaden its economic horizons.

Barter deals with countries such as China enable it to conserve precious foreign currency reserves.

Mr. Tian had talks Monday with Supply and Housing Minister Mohammed Sayah on bilateral cooperation in hydraulic projects.

Chinese technicians helped build the Mejerda-Cap Bon Irrigation Canal, a major project in northern Tunisia.

Tunisia party militants reportedly smash union offices

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia's main trade union, which is locked in a bitter war dispute with the government, has alleged ruling party militants had smashed and occupied two of its regional offices.

The General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT) issued statements Monday saying that activists of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) took over its offices Sunday night in the eastern port of Sousse and at Kasserine, in the west.

But the TAP news agency, giving the official account of the incident in Sousse, said a group of "authentic trade unionists" occupied the UGTT offices.

They announced the dissolution of the union executive committee in the region and the setting up of a provisional committee to run day-to-day union affairs there, the agency said.

The UGTT said a number of unionists were injured in the incidents. Union officials said the militants attacked the offices with iron bars, smashing windows and removing documents.

They said similar incidents occurred in the eastern port of Sfax four days ago, and a month ago, again in Sousse.

Opposition parties stepped in collectively for the first time Monday in the union-government row. They declared their support for what they called the "just demands" of the UGTT, whose annual pay talks with the government broke down nearly four months ago.

The parties, including the main recognised opposition grouping, the Movement For Democratic Socialists (MDS), called on the government in a joint communique to end a "campaign of aggression" against the UGTT and public freedoms.

President Habib Bourguiba's government suspended the UGTT's newspaper, Ach Chaah (the people), three months ago.

The UGTT is trying to end a wage freeze imposed more than two years ago and is pressing for salaries to be linked to prices

one of their captives, William Buckley. No body has been found.

The White House said efforts to free the hostages were continuing but declined to give any details.

A spokesman for the hostage families told reporters after a 70-minute session with Mr. McFarlane that the group had felt the meeting was very constructive.

"We do feel the president is committed to getting these men out, that it's something he keeps daily track of and that he understands the pressures on us," he said.

The families presented Reagan with a yellow ribbon to hang on the door of the White House, the spokesman added.

The six Americans are believed to be held by Muslim extremists in Lebanon who say they have killed

Reagan meets Beirut hostage families for first time

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has met the families of six Americans held hostage in Beirut to bring them up to date on the administration's efforts to secure their release.

A White House spokesman said Mr. Reagan, who has not met the families before, talked with them for about 15 minutes. They were then briefed by National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane.

The spokesman said the president invited the families to the White House when he learned they would be in Washington for discussions with congressional leaders.

The six Americans are believed to be held by Muslim extremists in Lebanon who say they have killed

Egypt, Sudan bypass sensitive issues to forge closer relations

CAIRO (R) — Historic allies Egypt and Sudan, bypassing sensitive issues which have clouded relations recently, have shown in high-level talks they want to build ties that will survive political changes in both countries.

After two days of talks here with Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, Sudanese ministerial leader Abdul Rahman Swaraddah said he felt Egyptians were serious about working for unity with Sudan.

The two Nile basin neighbours are linked by a three-year-old agreement aimed at eventual economic and political integration but have acknowledged the plan was not being sufficiently pushed.

"I am quite sure that the joint future of Egypt and Sudan will be a bright one. This was clear to me during my fruitful talks with President Mubarak," Gen. Swaraddah said Monday night.

Mr. Mubarak made similar encouraging statements, saying careful planning for joint development projects with Sudan would safeguard their 1982 integration agreement against the perils of political shifts in both countries.

Faced with Sudanese calls to speed up the integration process, Mr. Mubarak has conceded that a major boost is needed to bolster integration.

Sudan, ruled jointly by Egypt and Britain until 1956, has recently expressed reservations about the 1982 agreement and officials who came here with Gen. Swaraddah said it has failed to improve the lot of Sudan's estimated 20 million people.

In this week's talks, Egypt and Sudan shelved two sensitive issues

— the asylum Egypt gave to Sudan's former President Jaafar Numeiri, ousted by Gen. Swaraddah in an April coup, and a Sudanese request for increasing its share of Nile waters.

Sudan plans to try Numeiri in absentia on charges of treason and corruption but Egypt, a traditional sanctuary to Arab dissidents, has rejected an official extradition request.

Official sources said Gen. Swaraddah seemed convinced in talks here that continuing demands for Numeiri's extradition could only hinder efforts to bring the two countries closer again.

A senior Egyptian official, meanwhile, said Egypt and Sudan agreed that the time was not ripe to discuss calls by party politicians in Khartoum to renegotiate a 26-year-old agreement setting each country's share of Nile waters.

Egypt, the official said, appreciated Sudan's need for an increase to its annual share of 18.5 billion cubic metres to meet irrigation requirements but preferred to wait until it had a clearer picture of the political situation in Sudan.

The official, who attended the Egyptian-Sudanese talks, said Cairo was deeply concerned over the continuing suspension of work on the Jonglei Canal in South Sudan, which had been due for completion this year.

The 350-kilometre canal is designed to allow Egypt and Sudan to use an extra 4.7 billion cubic metres of water which is wasted through evaporation in swamps. Work was halted because of rebel activity in southern Sudan.

"Many years ago, we counted

on our share of two billion cubic metres to sustain agricultural expansion in Egypt and now, after spending hundreds of millions of dollars on Jonglei, we are finding it extremely difficult to replace them," he said.

But the official said there was no link between the canal and Mr. Mubarak's offer Monday to mediate an end to the two-year-old bush war between rebels and government troops in Sudan.

In Khartoum a witness in the trial of former Sudanese Vice-President Omar Al Tayeb alleged Monday that Mr. Tayeb ordered one of his officers to coordinate an airlift of Ethiopian Jews (Falashas) from Sudan with U.S. intelligence.

Prosecution witness Col. Elifath Irwa said Mr. Tayeb told the officer to coordinate the airlift of Falashas to European and African destinations "with a CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) man at the U.S. embassy in Khartoum."

Mr. Tayeb has pleaded not guilty to high treason over last year's airlift of more than 10,000 Falashas to Israel through Sudan. The trial opened Sunday before a state security court.

The Falashas, black Jews believed to belong to a lost "tribe of Israel," were smuggled from famine-stricken Ethiopia to Sudan and then flown to Israel in an operation shrouded in secrecy until it was leaked to the Western news media.

The attorney-general said Sunday the transfer, directly or through Europe, constituted strategic support for Israel. The constitution and penal code prohibit dealing with Israel.

Former Israeli MP arrested in Italy

MILAN, Italy (R) — Samuel Flatto Sharon, Israeli financier and former member of parliament wanted in France to answer tax fraud charges, has been arrested in Milan, police said.

They said he was detained at Milan's Linate Airport when he arrived on a flight from Athens. He was carrying a passport in the name of Samuel Szejewicz, born in Lodz, Poland, they said.

He is being held on an international arrest warrant issued by the French authorities, and the Milan appeal court will decide whether to extradite him, police said.

After the French government sought his extradition on fraud charges, Flatto Sharon won election to the Israeli parliament as an independent in 1977, thus gaining parliamentary immunity.

In 1979 a French court sentenced him in his absence on a charge of evading taxes amounting to \$92 million.

India, Sri Lanka reject ties with Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — India and Sri Lanka have rejected appeals by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres to renew or upgrade their ties with Israel, the daily Davar reported Tuesday.

Peres spoke last week with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at a cocktail party hosted by President Ronald Reagan in New York. The premier confirmed Monday that he had also met with Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayawardene on a stopover in Paris

Saturday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Israel sought to improve its diplomatic relations with the two countries but that he knew of no special moves made recently. He said Israel has a consular representative in Bombay.

According to Davar, which is closely affiliated with Peres' Labour Party, Mr. Gandhi told the Israeli leader that if progress was made in Israel's proposed peace talks with its Arab neighbours he would reconsider Israel's request.

Sri Lanka broke off ties with Israel in 1970 under pressure from Egypt which was at war with the Jewish state until the 1979 peace treaty between the two countries.

Last year Israel opened a special interest section in the U.S. embassy in Colombo and it provides "agricultural expertise for farming projects."

Foreign media reports say Israeli agents also advised Sri Lanka on counterinsurgency tactics against Tamil guerrillas.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30... Kanan
17:30... Children's Programmes
18:30... Sport
18:30... Agricultural Programme
19:30... Programme Review
20:30... News in Arabic
20:30... Arabic Series
21:30... Programme Review
21:30... Poetry
21:30... Wrestling
21:30... News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00... French Programme
19:00... News in French
19:15... Varieties
19:30... News in Hebrew
20:30... News in Arabic
21:10... Third's Company
22:00... News in English
22:30... Remington Steele

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.00 KHz, SW
Tel: 77411-19

07:00... Light Music
07:30... Newsweek
08:00... Morning Show
08:30... News Summary
09:00... Morning Show Cont.
11:00... Pop Session
12:00... News Summary
13:00... Pop Session
13:30... News Bulletin
14:10... Instrumentals
14:15... The Young Stars
15:00... Cooper Hour
16:00... News Summary
16:30... Instrumentals
16:30... Old Favorites
17:00... Jordan Weekly
17:30... Pop Session
18:00... News Summary
18:00... Over a Cup of Tea
18:30... Arab Music
19:00... News Desk
19:30... Date with a Star
20:00... Evening Show
21:00... News Summary
21:00... Evening Show Cont.
22:00... Evening Show Cont.
23:00... News Headlines
23:30... Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Waveguide 06:40

Book Choice 06:45 Financial News
06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News
07:00 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30
What's New 07:45 The World Today
08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Meridian 09:00
World News 09:00 24 Hours: News
Summary 09:30 The Fanning World
09:45 The Star 10:00 World News
10:00 Reflections 10:15 Classical Record
Review 10:30 Just A Minute 11:00
World News 11:00 British Press Review
11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial
News 11:40 Derby Review 11:45 Kitten
on the Keys 12:00 News Summary: The
State of the Nation 12:30 Johnson and
Chaplin 12:45 Brotherhood of Brass
13:00 World News 13:00 News about
Britain 13:15 MusicShop 13:25 A Letter
from Wales 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio
Newsweek 14:15 D.H. Lawrence 14:25
The Fanning World 14:45 Sports
Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00 24
Hours: News Summary 15:30 Music
from the Movies 16:00 News Summary:
Outlook 16:30 Horseracing 16:45
Radio Newsweek 17:15 A Gift of God
17:30 Frank Maier Goes 18:00 World
News 18:00 Comment 18:15 Rock
Solid 18:45 The World Today 19:00
World News 19:30 A Letter from Wales
19:15 Monitor 19:30 Assignment 19:35
Waveguide 19:40 Book Choice 19:45
Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsweek 20:30
Promenade Concert 20:40 The Fanning
World 21:00 News Summary: Outlook
21:20 Outlook 22:00 World News 22:00
24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 Assignment
23:00 World News 23:00 News Summary:
Network U.K. 23:15 Album Time 23:45
Recording of the Week 00:25 A Letter
from Wales 00:30 Financial News 00:40
Reflections 00:50 Sports Round-up
01:00 World News 01:00 Commentary
01:15 Good Books 01:30 Top Twenty
VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9505, 11740,
11929 and 13210 KHz

06:00 News 06:10 Newsline 06:30 VOA

Morning 07:00 News 07:10 Newsline
07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10
Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning News
Summary 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline
17:30 Music USA 18:00 News 18:10
Focus 18:30 Special English News &
Features 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline
19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10
Focus 20:30 Special English News &
Features 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline
21:30 Focus 21:40 Music USA 22:00 News
& Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00
News 23:10 World Record

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

"Exhibition entitled 'From Götterburg to Electronics' at the Goethe Institute. Open to public from Oct. 27 to Nov. 2 concluding Fridays.

FILM

"A French film entitled 'Le chat et la souris' at the Royal Cultural Centre.

American Centre

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre: Tel: 6610267
American Centre: 644371
American Centre library: 641520
British Council: 6361478
French Cultural Centre: 637009
Goethe Institute: 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre: 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre: 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre: 637009
Hays Arts Centre: 665195
Hussain Youth City: 6671816
Y.W.C.A.: 641793
W.M.A.A.: 664251
Amman Municipal Library: 637111
University of Jordan Library: 843555

MUSEUMS

Foldes Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel: 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Uta (Cited 120). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Luyehbi. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel: 630128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel: 664240.

POPULAR LIFE OF JORDAN MUSEUM

100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel: 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel: 816334, 817534.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel: 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luyehbi. 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein. 651757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali. 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 678906.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. 775261.
St. Barbara Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. 771751.
Armenian International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisil. 677534.
Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabel Amman. 6th Circle. (Rev. M. Smir). Tel: 811295.
Rabbi's Congregation (International, Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer. Jabel Amman. Tel: 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

06:28... Fajr
07:51... Sunrise
12:28... Dhuhr
14:27... Asr
16:40... Maghrib
18:12... Jaki

FOR THE TRAVELLER

JUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International Airport at the Queen Alia International Airport tel: (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

NEWS IN BRIEF

Crown Prince condole Talhoumi family

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday visited the house of the Talhoumi family to offer his condolences on the death of Mr. Tharwat Talhoumi, a former Minister of the Interior and Governor of Amman.

Amman mayor back from China

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh returned to Amman Tuesday at the end of a two-week visit to China where he held talks with the minister of rural and urban development and mayors of major cities in China. The talks dealt with cooperation between Amman Municipality and a number of municipalities in China. Mr. Rawabdeh was accompanied on the visit by two senior municipal council members.

Hmoud appoints council for Jizeh

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud has decided to appoint a seven-member council to handle the affairs of Jizeh town in Amman Governorate. The council, to be chaired by Mr. Talal Mithaq Al Fayez, will serve until a municipal election is held in the town.

Military attaches visit university

AMMAN (Petra) — Military attaches in Arab and foreign embassies in Amman Tuesday visited the University of Jordan and met with the dean of the faculty of sciences and the public relations director. They were briefed on the university's developments and saw a documentary on the university's activities. Later the attaches, who were accompanied by their wives, visited the library, laboratories and the computer section.

Women raise funds for Sudan

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) has raised JD 1,702 by selling food donated by the public. The food was sold last Friday and the proceeds will benefit Sudan's drought and famine victims, according to the federation's chairman, Mrs. Haifa Al Bashir. She said she will hand over the collection together with quantities of blankets to the Jordanian National Committee for Solidarity with the Sudanese People. Mrs. Bashir thanked all housewives who sent in food for the noble cause.

ACC director returns from credit talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Sami Sun'a, director general of the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) returned to Amman Tuesday at the end of a visit to Morocco where he attended a regional conference held by the Near East, North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association. The meeting held between Oct. 23 and 26 discussed subjects pertaining to offering credit and agricultural services to small farmers.

Man shoots father, attempts suicide

IRBID (J.T.) — A young man shot his father with his revolver and then shot himself in a suicide attempt. A report in Al Dustour Arabic daily Tuesday said that the man identified only as R.T. shot his father wounding him in the left side of his chest. He then shot himself sustaining serious head wounds. The son is being treated at Princess Basma hospital in Irbid but the father has been transferred to King Hussein Medical City for treatment.

Arab society organises crafts exhibition, variety evening

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Cultural Society will open an exhibition of art works and traditional Islamic handicrafts at its headquarters in Al Radd Al Arabi School on Thursday under the patronage of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai. At the dinner Egyptian poet Abdul Rahman Al Anboudi will recite some of his poetry, and a Egyptian folk troupe will present a performance of dancing and music.

Mixed blessings seen in Bdul resettlement programme for Petra

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

PETRA — Following the completion of a project initiated nine years ago by government authorities, the bedouins who used to inhabit the archaeological site of Petra have recently moved to Amsal Hum village, five kilometres from Petra. The Project, under the name of the "Tourism Project for the Development of Jerash and Petra," was financed by the World Bank upon recommendations by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). The decision to move the bedouins was intended to benefit both the tourist sites and the bedouins themselves, according to Dr. Adnan Hadidi, the director general of the Department of Antiquities.

"The main threat to the preservation of the tourist sites was the overgrazing of flocks in Petra," he told the Jordan Times. "Since the greatest damage to the archaeological sites in Petra is caused by erosion due to particles of sand in the wind, the natural protection of bushes and trees is essential," he explained.

Dr. Hadidi continued that the large numbers of bedouins and their herds in these sites constituted an element of worry for the government. He explained that as more bedouins now own cars and drive through the sites, this was detrimental to the atmosphere of Petra. Dr. Hadidi also said: "While a few bedouins have been left there to give an element of life which appeals to the tourists, the overcrowding of their



Adnan Hadidi

families before their move to the village was not a very pleasant sight for the tourists.

Dr. Hadidi believes that the

move has been also highly beneficial to the bedouins themselves, who, he said, will now be able to enjoy special social benefits such as schools, clinics, religious services and shopping centres within the village itself. "The decision has been internationally praised," he said. "All utilities have been provided free of charge by the government. Even a nominal fee which was required in order to connect the water pipes was eventually paid for personally by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan after the bedouins refused to pay. The bill amounted to several thousand dinars," he explained.

In spite of these social benefits, Dr. Hadidi admitted that it was not easy to persuade the bedouins to move from what they had come to consider their homes. "They were very reluctant at first," Mr. Ahmad Juran, who was then governor of Ma'an, told the Jordan Times. He recounted how the bedouins had told him they would never move when he had to present them with the government's decision.

While Dr. Hadidi claims "the bedouins are now very happy with their new location," some of them still begrudge the move and are filing complaints. They say that the village, which consists of several identical brick houses, still lacks some of the benefits Dr. Hadidi mentioned. The bedouins are still without electricity, without telephones, without a school building and without a mosque. But the major complaints come from the inadequate housing facilities for large families or those who possess large herds. While it will undoubtedly take some time to perfect the project which, according to Dr. Hadidi, also includes adequate housing for the herds, some bedouins only see the present situation and feel discouraged. "The plan drawn by

UNESCO included adequate housing for everyone, but everything has changed and has become smaller," Mr. Ali Khalaf told the Jordan Times.

Mr. Khalaf, who used to work with the Department of Antiquities, is of bedouin descent and is now manager of the Forum Restaurant inside Petra. He is also chief of the bedouin village and has for many years been acting as a mediator for the bedouins there. He recalls how, with the help of the former food and beverage manager of the Forum Hotel, Mr. William Aranha, he first employed an all-bedouin staff at the restaurant. "It wasn't easy," Mr. Khalaf admitted. Mr. Aranha actually lived with the bedouins in order to learn to be one of them and to understand their problems and their mentality. I myself had to constantly be an example, cleaning toilets or doing other menial jobs which they refused to do until they saw me doing them."

Mr. Khalaf says there are about one hundred families in the village now. One hundred houses of different sizes have been provided for them. Some of the bedouins are very poor but others have enough money to improve their housing facilities with fences, paint or even additional living quarters built on the roofs.

One of the most recognised benefits of living in the village is a new community feeling and atmosphere. "We meet every night for some time together," Mr. Khalaf explains. And Marguerite Abdullah, a New Zealander married to a bedouin and who has been living in Petra for eight years, is happy that the clinic where she works as a nurse is now within the village. "Before I had to walk miles every day to reach it and although we naturally miss Petra, we must look on the positive side," she said.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan visits the Wihdat Palestinian refugee camp on Tuesday (Petra photo)

Arab industry ministers gather for AOID meetings

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID) will open its sixth board meeting in Amman Wednesday under royal patronage. The two-day meeting, in which Arab ministers of industry are expected to take part, will discuss a general AOID report on the organisation's progress and activities, AOID's programmes for the coming stage and a number of feasibility studies on pan-Arab projects.

The ministers will discuss requests from Somalia and North Yemen for establishing a regional AOID office and another by Djibouti to establish an AOID consultancy unit. Also on the agenda is AOID cooperation with international bodies such as the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation. Furthermore preparations for the seventh Arab industrial development conference in April next year will be finalised.

The Iraqi and Algerian ministers of industry, who arrived in Amman Tuesday for the meeting, expressed their countries' full support for and cooperation with AOID to benefit all Arab countries.

For his part, the Iraqi minister Mr. Subhi Yassin said that the ministers' meeting Wednesday is of vital importance in view of the subjects on the agenda which include pan-Arab projects.

The Algerian minister Salim Al Saadi said that any positive decisions will bolster cooperation and coordination among Arab countries and will help launch joint industrial ventures.

JSLTC board concludes land transport discussions

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company (JSLTC) concluded their meetings in Amman Tuesday after discussing financial and administrative issues and deciding on future programmes.

JSLTC Board Chairman Basam Jaqish told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the meeting was positive and fruitful. The two sides made a comprehensive revision of the company's achievements and discussed effective measures to be taken to boost the company's activities and offer better transport services to both Jordan and Syria and to ensure profits for both. Mr. Jaqish said.

The board of directors grouping an equal number from both sides, discussed resolutions passed by the company's general assembly at its meeting in Damascus last month and ways of implementing these resolutions. Mr. Jaqish added.

He said that the board discussed

the general status of the company's employees and the possibility of setting up an integrated personnel system that would include technicians essential for the company's coming operations. The board, he added, discussed the company's general financial situation and took appropriate decisions about them, especially regarding paying up the remaining sum of the company's declared capital. He said that this remainder will be paid up over the coming three years and the two governments will exempt the company from paying any customs duty for the next 10 years.

After the meeting, the board members visited the company's headquarters at Al Jastal and examined the work and activities there.

Later, the Syrian side to the meeting left for home in the company of Mr. Jaqish who will brief the Syrian transport minister on the outcome of the meeting and discuss a number of questions of concern for the company.

Labour union delegation returns from special session in Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions has returned to Amman from Tunis after taking part in an extraordinary session called by the Tunisian labour union federation.

The participants in the six-day meeting issued a statement condemning Israel's recent air raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which they said was flagrant aggression on Tunisia's sovereignty. According to a delegation spokesman, the participants reiterated total support for the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In their communique, the participants also stressed their unlimited support for the Iraqi people in their struggle to defend their territory from external aggression.

The conference called on all Arab, regional and international organisations to condemn the Israeli raid on Tunis, the spokesman said.

He also said that the participants fixed Dec. 25 as the date for holding a general meeting of the Arab international labour union federation.

Taking part in the Tunis meeting were delegates from Jordan, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Iraq, North Yemen, Somalia, Sudan and Djibouti.

Crown Prince pays visit to Wihdat refugee camp

Prince Hassan meets residents, inspects public services

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said here Tuesday that the Arabs, in their drive to achieve their national aspirations, are confronting many difficulties and challenges and therefore, he said, a clarity of vision is required and cohesion between the members of the Jordanian family is essential.

Prince Hassan was addressing a rally held at Al Wihdat Palestinian refugee camp in Amman, where he met with representatives of the residents and inspected different districts in the camp. He also looked into the public services in Wihdat.

He said his visit to the camp was to be closer to its residents and to hear their requests and demands.

Under His Majesty King Hussein's Directives, he said, the government is pursuing efforts to raise the standard of the whole community and to provide it with the all necessary services.

The present situation requires all of us to make a comprehensive assessment of our stands and our plans in view of the current world developments and the prevailing

difficult economic situation around us, Prince Hassan said.

In the international arena, he said, Jordan's policies are based on the principles of the Great Arab Revolt which was launched to ensure a better economic and social life for the Arabs. King Hussein, who inherited this great revolt, has not spared any efforts for serving his Arab Nation, and in his address to the United Nations General Assembly, the King re-emphasised Jordan's firm stands with regard to the Palestine problem which is a basic issue for Jordan, Prince Hassan said.

There were other speeches at the rally and notables thanked Prince Hassan for his visit and paid tribute to King Hussein's efforts in the international arena to

serve the Palestine cause and re-establish justice.

At the outset of the visit, Prince Hassan called at the youth centre and met with its director Abdul Jaber Tayhem who voiced the residents' appreciation for Prince Hassan and for his concern over their affairs.

Prince Hassan made a tour of the camp and met with shop-owners and merchants and heard their requests. He also called at one of the camp's health centres and inspected its services. He was told that nearly 500 patients a day receive treatment or examination at the camp's centre which is being operated by four doctors and 20 nurses.

The tour later took Prince Hassan to the camp's schools where he inspected classes and sports facilities.

Prince Hassan was accompanied by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an, his undersecretary and other officials from government departments and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA).

Jordan sends medical team, equipment to establish emergency centre in Sudan

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Tuesday dispatched a medical team and special medical apparatus and other equipment to Sudan to establish a Jordanian medical centre which will extend emergency and relief aid to areas in western Sudan. The medical team comprises three doctors, a clerk and two male nurses as well as a number of technicians to help set up the required centre.

Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abadi, undersecretary of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, said that an appropriate site for establishing the centre was selected by a Jordanian medical team which visited Sudan last month.

Dr. Abadi, who is rapporteur for the Jordanian National Committee for Solidarity with the Sudanese People, said that the special aircraft that left for Khartoum carried 13 tonnes of medicines and other equipment which include power generators, field cars and medical appliances.

All arrangements have been made to ensure constant communication between the projected Jordanian centre and the national committee in Amman, and plans have been prepared for operating

this centre by Jordanian staff who will channel all Jordanian assistance to the refugees. Dr. Abadi added.

He said that his committee has decided that a national campaign to collect contributions for Sudan's famine and drought victims should end on Oct. 31st to

enable the members to make plans for the future.

The medical team was seen off at the airport by Dr. Abadi and officials from the Ministries of Awqaf, Islamic Affairs and Health and Amman Municipality as well as Sudan's ambassador to Jordan.

Education directors urged to use studies on Jordan's history

AMMAN (Petra) — Directors of education at the Ministry of Education were Tuesday urged by Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat, the ministry's secretary general, to make use of studies currently being conducted on the history of Jordan.

He said that the studies, being carried out by the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Baiha Foundation) cover history and social and economic development in all regions of Jordan over the ages.

The weekly meeting is designed to discuss working papers and proposals by these directors on

developing the educational process in Jordan.

At the Tuesday meeting, a committee was set up to follow up on the studies with Al Baiha Foundation and to determine the subjects that can be of benefit to the ministry's programmes.

At the meeting, Director of Education Izzat Jaradat spoke about this endeavour and paid tribute to Yarmouk University which, he said, has been producing material on historical background of towns and villages in Irbid Governorate.

Engineering seminar participants pay visit to Yarmouk University

IRBID (Petra) — Participants in a seminar on engineering and technology teaching in Arab countries, currently being held in Amman, Tuesday visited Yarmouk University and met with Dr. Marwan Kamal, the university's acting president.

Dr. Kamal presented a briefing to the visitors on the establishment and development of the university and the evolution of each of its faculties. He also spoke about the university's pro-

grammes and plans.

The visitors toured the premises and were briefed on work going on for the construction of the permanent university, north of Irbid.

The seminar earlier resumed its sessions and reviewed two working papers by Dr. Aref Abu Safieh and Bassam Abu Ghazaleh from Jordan dealing with scientific research engineering training in the Arab countries. The seminar is due to end Wednesday.

Jordan, PLO continue talks

(Continued from page 1)

1984 Amman meeting by decisions to further bolster ties by establishing a Jordan-Palestine confederation.

Mr. Arafat described the last-minute cancellation of the Oct. 14 meeting between PLO representatives and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe as a "tragedy" and hoped such incidents will not be repeated.

The PLO will pursue contacts with Britain and other European countries, Mr. Arafat said. He said he will visit Egypt in the very near future.

In response to a question on PLO participation in the peace process, Mr. Arafat said: "There will not be peace or stability in the region without the participation of PLO, which is recognised by the

U.N. and most of the world's countries."

Mr. Arafat said the PLO is opposed to terrorism and recalled that the organisation endorsed an anti-terrorism resolution issued by the recent Casablanca Arab summit.

The Palestinian people are the victims of Israel's state terrorism, he said.

Responding to a question whether the PLO would accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338, Mr. Arafat said the PLO accepts all U.N. resolutions relevant to the Palestinian question, including 242 and 338.

Later on Tuesday evening, the PLO chairman paid a visit to the house of the prime minister to offer his condolences on the death of his uncle, former prime minister Abdul Munem Rifai.

Peres says vote clarifies policy

(Continued from page 1)

were taking place "at all levels." Peres will only formally present the condominium plan after peace talks start, Haaretz said.

It said Israeli, Jordanian and Palestinian teams would meet to discuss proposals for implementing self-rule, while Israel and Jordan would simultaneously conduct talks to end the state of war between them.

Israel would continue to control internal security in the West Bank, Haaretz reported.

The Palestinian council would be elected from among West Bank

leaders and would exclude members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Haaretz said.

Divided Likud leaders engaged in public bickering following Monday night's vote. Some right-wing ministers had attacked Peres' proposal for "foreign" involvement in the peace process but eventually backed him in parliament.

Deputy Premier David Levy accused the Likud chief, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, of ineffective leadership, saying he hoped Shamir would be more alert in future.

The Department of Antiquities is trying to preserve the ancient sites of Petra such as the monastery, pictured above (J.T. file photo)

Jordan Times

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Time to learn

WORLD Traffic Day and Arab Traffic Week are two occasions observed in Jordan every year. But each time we observe them we remember the daily tragedies on our roads and the increasing number of victims and the huge material losses we sustain from them every year. The road accidents in Jordan are appalling in numbers and dimension, and unless we do something about them this country will be facing even a problem greater than today's.

According to statistics released by the Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents, 10 people were killed in every 10 days during 1977, and this figure jumped to 13 and 14 killed in every 10 days of 1983 and 1984 respectively. In 1977 every day witnessed 22 accidents in Jordan rising to 44 a day in 1984. Last year's figures show that 493 people were killed and 9,000 others were injured in 15,000 road accidents that occurred in the country. The statistics also reveal that an average of more than 13,000 road accidents occur inside the cities compared with only an average of 3,000 outside their perimeters, and this underlines the need to give due attention to the issue of safety on roads and to involve all parties, pedestrians and motorists, in endeavours to reduce these accidents. Efforts should be made to spread awareness and education among the public on traffic and road travel and to urge all concerned people to maintain roads and cars which are also behind at least 10 per cent of these accidents.

Educating people on road and traffic matters can ensure safer travel for all, and instructing drivers and motorists on good behaviour saves us a lot of trouble. Drivers who only learn to drive a car but fail to behave well in driving their vehicles could be a source of danger and shame for the community.

As we survey accidents that happen around the world we are surprised to find that the least number occur in developed nations and the highest figure of road accidents occur in Third World countries, and ours is at the top of the list. But in Europe and the other developed countries people had suffered a great deal from road accidents before they took the necessary measures to overcome the most difficult part of the problem. We wonder when the time will come for our country's drivers to learn from their example and in the process save ourselves from further tragedies and heavy cost.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Pursuing peace

WE, NO doubt, realise that the recent developments in the region, which included the seizure of the Italian cruiser and led also to the last minute cancellation of a meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the British government, formed a set back to efforts designed to reach a peaceful settlement in our region.

Therefore, the meeting between King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat which began in Amman Monday was vital for putting things right after a thorough assessment of the present situation. Jordan, as King Hussein announced before the U.N. General Assembly, will continue to seek a just peace for the Palestine problem, and to achieve this end, consultations and coordination with the PLO are essential.

On the other hand, the current debates in Israel's parliament bear negative elements for peace. The debate in parliament reveals the true face of Zionism and the realities about Israel.

The ruling parties in the Zionist state, regardless of their outward differences, are firmly agreed on the same objectives and on the role which each political party can and should play to achieve Zionist goals. These manoeuvres cannot cancel the fact about Israel's expansionist and evil designs.

Al Dustour: The double face of Israel

THE STATEMENTS of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres to the Knesset are quite different from those presented to the U.N. General Assembly. The statements to parliament reflect a stand similar to that adopted by Menachem Begin and his Likud Party towards the Arab countries and towards peace.

Peres has now rejected the idea of an international conference to achieve peace with the Arabs and has again advocated the need for Israel to arrive at partial solutions with neighbouring states, despite repeated announcements, by the Arabs that they adhere to the principle of a total and comprehensive peace based on the 1982 Fez Arab summit resolutions and the U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

Peres does not want the PLO to participate in the peace process and thus he is ignoring a basic party to the Arab-Israeli conflict; and in order to please the Likud, he said that any negotiations with the Arabs should be based on the Camp David accords.

Thus it is clear that Peres who heads the Israeli coalition is advocating terms and conditions that make it impossible for Israel to reach peace with the Arab states, and that his speech to the U.N. General Assembly was a manoeuvre that can deceive no one.

Sawt Al Shaab: Arab solidarity

AFTER A long period of strained relations among Arab countries the leaders of the nation realised that there can be no way out of the present crisis in their relations, and for confronting their enemies, except through cooperation and agreement.

What has been happening over the past weeks in the Arab region is encouraging. Jordan, Syria and Iraq have been helped through an Arab mediation committee to mend their fences and reach consensus. The Lebanese factions are discussing means of ending their civil war once and for all, and the Arab states in the Gulf region have been discussing ways for bolstering their defences in the face of common threats and challenges.

There can be no alternative to cooperation among Arab countries if they are determined to fulfil their objectives, and there can be no way out of the present problems unless serious and meaningful discussions are held to reach acceptable solutions.

Freedom of the press is a key to development

By William Cordes

THE TENTH anniversary of the Jordan Times occasioned much discussion from different quarters about the role and responsibilities of the press. The arguments of contributors to the debate generally fell into two categories: those which called for greater journalistic access regarding government officials and programmes, implicitly endorsing the public's "right to know"; and those which stressed the necessary marriage of press and government in the service of national development and international understanding. Without delving too deeply into the negative aspects of the latter conception, which can only be realised by means of a shotgun wedding, it is instructive to further examine the idea of responsibility, press and accountability.

The subject of "responsible journalism" has been a hotly-debated issue in the West during the past year, particularly with regard to the media's coverage of the so-called "terrorist activities" in the Middle East. The question of whether the media encouraged terrorism by highlighting its activities was first raised in a serious manner in the aftermath of the Iranian Hostage Crisis of 1979-81. Nightly coverage of that event on U.S. television actually generated a new late-night news programme, ABC's Nightline, and some analysts have suggested that the extensive media coverage may have frustrated efforts to bring the crisis to an early conclusion.

The current debate was sparked by the 17-day media orgy that ensued last June when three Lebanese Shi'ite guerrillas hijacked a TWA airliner and brought their prize home to Beirut, where several of the hijackers' associates, as well as a few of their American hostages, became media stars during the two-week ordeal.

Criticism of the conduct of the media reached a peak after the successfully-negotiated conclusion to the Beirut hostage crisis, with U.S. President Ronald

Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and a number of other U.S. government officials charging that the media "encouraged" and "legitimised" terrorism against American citizens. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took up this clarion call and her government went a step further than her American counterpart when it prevented the airing of a BBC documentary which included an interview with an Irish member of parliament who is allegedly a leader of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Both governments face the same problem: their efforts to control violent opposition to certain of their foreign policies, opposition which often takes the form of attacks on civilian nationals, requires that they characterise the perpetrators of such actions as brutal, mindless, inhuman beasts. If journalists are so bold as to question this characterisation, and discover behind it the reality of warm and rational yet desperate human beings with legitimate complaints, then the policies might be suspect.

Governments universally dislike any questioning of their policies. This explains why, for example, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz struggles to demarcate "terrorists" and the "civilised world," in an attempt to fix a great gulf between the two and preclude any analysis of the reasons behind armed attacks on U.S. citizens. In a similar vein, Mr. Shultz assured doubting Americans that "we are under attack not because we are wrong, but because we are right."

Like other people, journalists are sceptical of this kind of obfuscation. Unlike other people, journalists are able, indeed, it is their responsibility, to publicly question such irresponsible public behaviour. This is the other, no less important side of the media responsibility issue: responsibility in government.

Most of the Beirut hostages hadn't the slightest idea what their captors were after they hijacked

the TWA flight. Nor did the vast majority of American citizens watching the drama unfold from the comfort of their living rooms. When, as a result of the hijacking, the plight of several hundred Shi'a and Palestinian "detainees" held in Israel received wider publicity (it had never been a secret), American policy towards Israel and Israeli policy towards Lebanon was (however briefly) questioned by both the captives and the American people, much to the distress of officials in both the American and Israeli governments.

Terrorism, that scourge of civilised peoples, was suddenly seen to be rooted in real conditions and understandable circumstances created by policy decisions subject to very little public scrutiny. The TWA hijacking created a crisis for the American and Israeli officials not simply because lives were in danger, but because the officials were suddenly held accountable for these policy decisions.

Accountability is the rope in the tug-of-war between journalists and their respective governments, with the outcome of this unequal contest determining who will answer to whom, and what questions will be asked. Governments have all the political, economic, legal, and military weight of the modern state behind them, while journalists have only a hunger for the right to ask questions and for the freedom to publish the answers. These freedoms notwithstanding, the press will lack the credibility that constitutes its only source of strength.

The so-called "power of the media" is vastly exaggerated. Journalists do not create issues (except when the profession itself becomes a topic for debate), they expose them. If in so doing they create problems which did not exist before for the responsible individual or government, this result does not impugn the legitimacy of the original report. And for a public official to oppose a free and active press because of the problems it might generate is

to shirk responsibility and to willfully perpetuate fraud, waste, and abuse of the public trust.

Seen in this perspective, a free press is not an adversary of government and national development, but an active and constructive partner, exposing failure and recognising success, examining problems and contributing to their solution, through a free and open exchange of ideas.

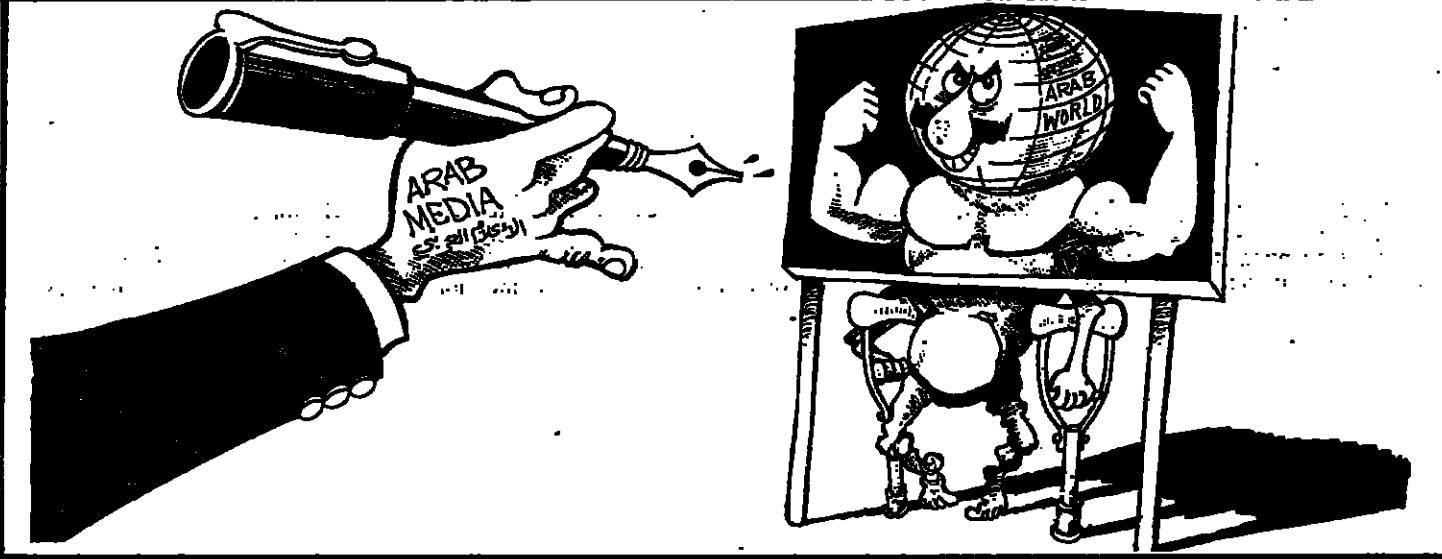
None of this is new, and in outlining the relationship between the media and government in terms of accountability and responsibility, I do not intend to portray a free press as a panacea, or to deny that members of the media occasionally act irresponsibly and provide misleading information to the public. What I am suggesting is that a free press can play a critically important role as a check not necessarily on the powers of governments, but on the incompetence of governments.

In this era of tight budgets, the trend towards smaller public sectors, and the realisation after long years of experience that governments have fallen into the "jack-of-all-trades-master-of-none" trap, journalists can help monitor the complicated restructuring and redistribution of labour that will doubtless characterise public sector/private sector relations during the last part of this century.

The achievement of this kind of constructive partnership requires less, not more government control of the press. If the goal is, as it should be, accountability and responsibility in the media and in government, then only an unfettered press can serve both ends, for a free and lively press seldom fails to expose irresponsibility in its own ranks.

It might help to remember that while in a tug-of-war the players sometimes fall and are splattered with mud, they can always take a bath, and it is good, healthy exercise. So it is with a free press.

The writer is on the staff of the Jordan Times.



U.S.-Soviet summit planning intensifies, differences remain

By William Scally

Reuter

WASHINGTON — Preparations for the November U.S.-Soviet summit are intensifying but there is still no sign that a way has been found to bridge deep disagreements on arms control and other issues.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz flies to Moscow in a few days' time for talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the summit agenda following a New York meeting on Friday with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

U.S. officials say they look to the summit to provide fresh impetus to the arms control negotiations that began in March.

But neither President Reagan nor Secretary Gorbachev has shown flexibility on the chief arms control issue dividing them: Reagan's strategic defence initiative (SDI) research programme aimed at creating an anti-missile shield in space.

However, both sides are eager for a successful summit and 11-hour compromise moves cannot be ruled out.

Reagan is insisting that both superpowers should move away from offensive weapons to missile defence and claims Moscow has already implicitly conceded this point by carrying out an extensive defence programme outstripping the U.S. effort.

Moscow has accused the United States of seeking the ability to make a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union with impunity.

In an effort to turn world opinion against SDI which has shown some signs of success, it has promoted a "star peace" programme of cooperation in space to counter "Star Wars".

Reagan sought in his speech last week to world leaders at the United Nations to shift the focus of the debate to regional conflicts — another area of deep U.S.-Soviet

disagreement. He bluntly blamed the Soviet Union for much conflict in the Third World, from Afghanistan to Nicaragua, and declared that the United States could not accept "the use of force and subversion to consolidate and expand the reach of totalitarianism."

U.S. officials said regional questions were fundamental to superpower relations and that unless progress could be made on them, it would be difficult in other areas.

Reagan's speech risked creating anxiety among his allies, who look to the November 19-20 summit to jolt the stalled nuclear arms negotiations into progress.

But it was clearly aimed at seizing the initiative from Gorbachev who increasingly had been projecting an image of moderation, notably with new arms control proposals on October 4 calling for a 50 per cent cut in nuclear arsenals.

U.S. officials said Reagan would address the arms control issue again before departing for Geneva, perhaps in a radio talk to the country or a speech.

They said he had not decided on a response to Gorbachev's proposals, or whether he will reformulate U.S. arms proposals now on the table or propose something new.

The administration has expressed interest in some of Gorbachev's arms control ideas and called them inequitable. Reagan said they contained "seeds which we should nurture."

In framing his response, Reagan is expected to be hampered by deep divisions within his administration. On SDI, for instance, support ranges from lukewarm to fervent.

U.S. officials list other broad headings of the summit agenda as human rights and bilateral issues.

The Soviet Union has usually said its human rights record is an internal matter when castigated on it by the United States.

French debate promises tough election campaign

By Andrew Higgins

Reuter

PARIS — An aggressive televised debate between Prime Minister Laurent Fabius and Gaullist opposition leader Jacques Chirac promised that the campaign for the coming French elections will be fierce and fired by bitter personal rivalry.

Trading accusations of cheating, lies and incompetence, Fabius and Chirac staged a bruising battle before the half of the French public who tuned into the encounter last Monday night, billed the "fight of the year."

With five months to go before parliamentary elections, it was a combative start to a campaign crucial not only to the contending Socialist and Gaullist parties but also to the two leaders' own presidential ambitions.

"The encounter between Fabius and Chirac was the latest political cock-fight," said Le Monde newspaper, complaining that they showed more interest in polishing their images than issues.

The televised debate, seen by more than 24 million, was the first between top political leaders since May 1981, when then President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was outmanoeuvred by Francois Mitterrand, then Socialist challenger and now president.

Five days after their televised clash, Mitterrand defeated Giscard by a hair's-breadth.

Unlike the 1981 debate, however, no one clearly seemed to come off best in Monday night's encounter. Each camp claimed victory, though one newspaper poll gave Chirac a slight edge.

In further contrast with the Mitterrand-Giscard clash, it was also dominated not by arguments over ideology but by fierce personal attacks bandied by the two likely contenders for 1988 presidential elections.

"The great ideological debates of pre-May 1981 are definitely over. Monday night they were battling over figures and their ambitions as managers," said the con-

servative daily Le Quotidien de Paris.

Both the far right National Front and the Socialists' former allies, the Communist Party, dismissed the debate as a personal squabble between men of the same ideological colour.

While opinion polls give the socialists no chance of keeping their present parliamentary majority, Fabius needs to minimise the scale of defeat if he is to get the party to choose him as its presidential contender.

Fabius shed an image of the calm, unflappable technocrat to strike an unfamiliar and aggressive pose, repeatedly interrupting Chirac in the 90 minutes.

"Fabius replaced his gentle foil with a particularly sharp sabre... he was out to 'kill' Chirac by forcing him against the ropes and chasing him without rest," said Serge July, editor of the daily newspaper Liberation.

Commentators say Fabius' combative tactics partly aimed at proving his ability to lead the Socialists in a tough campaign.

He has been criticised for losing touch with party grass roots and has been at odds with party first secretary Lionel Jospin over leadership of the campaign for the March poll.

Chirac, Mayor of Paris and one of France's most seasoned politicians, heads the biggest single opposition group but faces competition for leadership of the combined right wing opposition from Giscard and former prime minister Raymond Barre.

Apparently bidding for support by Giscard's centre-right UDF Party and to present himself as a rallying figure for the moderate right, he ruled out any possible electoral alliance with the extreme right National Front.

Prime Minister under Giscard between 1974 and 1976, Chirac could be picked again if the right wins in March, an opportunity that would clearly give him a shot at the presidency.

S. Africa's ruling party faces biggest challenge

By Ruth Pitchford

Reuter

SASOLBURG, South Africa — South Africa's ruling National Party (NP), fearing a white backlash against its tentative moves to change race laws, faces its most crucial challenge since it came to power in 1948 in five parliamentary by-elections on Wednesday.

In Sasolburg, a purpose-built industrial town 60 kilometres south of Johannesburg which South Africa's deep economic recession has barely touched, the only real issue for the all-white electorate is race.

The government's ultra-right opponents have based their campaign partly on deep-seated white fears that reform of the race laws will lead to widespread black and white intermarriage.

The NP, which came to power 37 years ago with a mandate to institutionalise racial separation, is fighting to quell black protest which has claimed about 780 lives in 20 months.

In Sasolburg it has a straight fight with the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), which accuses President F.W. Botha of betraying his Dutch-descended Afrikaner people with talk of extending political rights for the black majority.

NP candidate Willem Odendaal admits he is worried at the prospect of a violent white backlash.

HNP candidate Louis Stofberg told Reuters this backlash, delayed for years by nationalist control of broadcasting and the Afrikaans-language press, was just around the corner.

"In the past few months, Botha has made so many indications of what he calls reforms and we call racial integration. It has dawned on the average Afrikaner voter that the NP has dropped the policy they always thought they were voting for."

"What you are witnessing in South Africa now is ... the beginning of an enormous white backlash," he said last week.

If the HNP wins Sasolburg, one of three seats where it and the Conservative Party (CP) have agreed to fight together, the NP, with 123 of the dominant white assembly's 178 seats, will look anxiously at its prospects in a general election.

The CP has won 18 by-elections in the two years since it broke away from the NP, but the HNP has no one in parliament.

The Liberal Progressive Federal Party, with 27 seats, and the New Republic Party, very slightly to the left of the NP and holding five seats, have a chance in only one of Wednesday's polls, port

Natal in Durban.

The NP looks set to hold the deeply conservative Cape seat of Vryburg thanks only to a split ultra-right vote after the CP and HNP both insisted on putting up candidates there.

Stofberg said he was once a close associate of Botha in the Cape, where both held seats for the NP. He lost his after he broke away from the NP in 1969 to help found the HNP, in protest at what he saw as moves towards integration in sport.

"P.W. Botha is leading us up the garden path," said Stofberg. "Maybe he doesn't want to lead us there, but he is being pressurised by the outside world powers."

Odendaal fears that many nationalists, puzzled at Botha's talk of giving blacks — excluded from parliament — a political say "at the highest possible level," may abstain on Wednesday.

Botha has firmly ruled out any changes that might lead to black majority rule. But the HNP's telling voters that is precisely where the nationalists are leading them. "For her sake, don't repeat Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)," says the HNP's only English-language election poster, showing a small blonde girl.

Interviews with voters suggested the appeal was hitting home among both Afrikaners and Sasolburg's 10 per cent of English speakers. One 28-year-old British immigrant, indicating his two-year-old blonde daughter, said: "I don't want her to have to marry a black." He backed the HNP.

Like 9,000 of Sasolburg's 23,000 voters, he is employed by the massive South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL), which founded the town in the 1950s. It has prospered in pioneering the use of the country's low-grade coal deposits to produce chemicals and eventually the oil which South Africa needed because of an international boycott in protest at apartheid.

Since the 1981 election when the NP won 5,329 votes to the HNP's 2,710, the Sasolburg voters' roll has doubled in size. The NP has given Indians and mixed-race coloured people a junior role in parliament through separate elections, and this year said it would scrap laws barring inter-racial sex. The HNP has made the marriage of a Sasolburg white man and a coloured woman into a major issue.

LETTERS

Muslims in Bulgaria are Bulgarians

To the Editor:

In reference to a news report carried by the Jordan Times on Oct. 15, 1985, and entitled "Ankara calls on Sofia to end 'unjust practices' against Turkish minority," I would like to point out, that it at best provides an example about the way a forum such as the General Conference of UNESCO should not be used by delegates to the conference; significant shortcoming of the information published is that the Bulgarian position on a matter concerning nothing else, but the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is not even mentioned, let alone properly reflected.

In order to clarify the issue, tackled by the Turkish delegate, I submit for publication in your newspaper the text of the statement made by Academician Blagovest Sendov, member of the Bulgarian delegation, in answer to the Turkish Education, Youth and Sports Minister Metin Emiroglu at the 23rd General Conference of UNESCO, as follows:

"A representative of one country afforded himself the liberty to take advantage of the high rostrum of the present forum in order to make groundless accusations concerning the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This high forum was used for the purpose of manipulation with notions such as 'a Turkish national minority', 'a Turkish-Muslim minority' and 'such like in Bulgaria. The honoured delegates are perhaps well aware that Bulgarian Muslims have nothing in common with the Turkish nation — they are descendants of Bulgarians forced against their will into Turkish during the five centuries of Ottoman domination."

Let me quote some excerpts from the article of Mithad Pasha, an eminent Turkish statesman of the past and a Grand Wezir of the Ottoman Empire, published in the French "La revue scientifique de la France et de l'étranger" magazine on June 8, 1978: "Among the Bulgarians, who are the subject of such keen interest, there are more than a million Muslims. These Muslims have not come from Asia and settle in Bulgaria, they are rather the descendants of Bulgarians who have adopted Islam."

The same view was shared by Turkey at the time of signing of the Treaty of Neuville in 1919; the Lausanne Treaty of 1923 and the 1925 Friendship Treaty between Bulgaria and Turkey, which mention "a Bulgarian minority" in Turkey and a "Muslim" — not "Turkish" — minority, in Bulgaria.

Regarding the references to the Muslim religion, they are pure speculations — their political motivation is too transparent and is not based on any facts whatsoever.

An explicit answer to these references has been provided by Muslim muftis and imams from all parts of Bulgaria. The allegations that mosques have been pulled down are denied by hundreds of journalists, among them Turkish journalists too, and by the thousands of tourists, as well as by the representatives of diplomatic missions, accredited to Bulgaria, who have travelled through the length and breadth of the country.

Led by our willingness to develop the relations of friendship and good-neighbourliness with the Turkish people, to make a constructive contribution to the work of the General Conference of UNESCO, we express once again our regret at the fact that we were compelled to put to the attention of the honoured delegates this attempt by the Turkish representative to divert the attention of the conference from the discussion and solution of the highly humane problems related to the vital interests of millions of people in all parts of the world."

Relying on your newspaper's impartiality,

Dimitar Dimitrov
 Press Attache
 Embassy of the P.R. of Bulgaria.

مكتبة لائل

Libya's dream river draws controversy

Libya is building a \$25 billion man-made river to drain the water which lies under the Sahara. Having over-exploited its coastal aquifers, the country is now turning to the prehistoric underground water which they share. Alan George is a geographer and freelance journalist based in London.

TRIPOLI, Libya — "The biggest civil engineering project ever undertaken anywhere in the world." That is how the Libyans describe their Great Man-Made River (GMR) scheme.

It aims to bring six million cubic metres of water per day from beneath the Sahara for use along the coast. When completed in the target year 1989, it is intended that

the GMR will have 4,070 kilometres of pipeline, and will form an integrated national water grid. Its total cost is projected at a staggering \$25 billion.

The \$3.3 billion main contract for the scheme's first phase was won last November by a South Korean firm. This covers the construction of two pipe manufacturing plants and the laying of

a 1,900 kilometre twin pipeline.

From fields of wells in the Tazerbo and Sarir areas of the eastern desert, two million cubic metres of water per day will flow north by gravity to control reservoirs at the coastal town of Agedabiya. From there, single pipelines will lead west to Sirte and northeast to Benghazi.

Libya desperately needs water, and thus feels it desperately needs the GMR. Over 90 per cent of the country is arid desert. Traditionally, the country has depended on underground water supplies along its Mediterranean coast. But the rapid economic and urban expansion fuelled by the past 20 years of oil boom has led to severe over-exploitation of these coastal reserves.

Water levels have fallen sharply, and sea water has infiltrated the aquifers, probably damaging them irrevocably. Like other desert oil states, Libya has established a string of desalination plants to supplement its natural supplies of drinking water.

But their output is too costly for use in agriculture, which will account for most of the country's projected rise in water demand. Libyan specialists reckon that the GMR water will cost only \$0.18 per cubic metre, compared with \$3.25 per cubic metre of desalinated water.

The bulk of the water which will flow in the pipelines is between 5,000 and 34,000 years old, dating from a geological period when the North African climate was much wetter than now. Experts believe that the underground aquifer contains many thousands of cubic kilometres of water, which in dollar terms may be almost as valuable as oil.

Some water filters into the aquifer from the mountains along

Libya's borders with Chad and Sudan, but the recharge rate is extremely slow. Once commercial extraction begins, the water level in the aquifer will begin to drop. Libya's plans for exploitation of the aquifer have thus alarmed its neighbours.

The southern Libyan water comes from a larger body of underground water which extends across northern Sudan and across Egypt's western desert. Last year, as Libya began work on the GMR, the Khartoum and Cairo governments claimed that the Libyan scheme would lead to falling groundwater levels in their countries.

These fears may partly reflect the strained political relations between Libya and its eastern neighbours. The age of the water in the Libyan aquifer demonstrates just how slowly the water flows. The Libyans believe that, given the size of the aquifer, the impact of the GMR scheme on Egyptian and Sudanese water resources is likely to be delayed for many centuries.

Libyan experts estimate that an extraction rate of six million cubic metres per day will be sustainable for 50 years without any modifications of pumping equipment. If the capacity of pumps were increased, or new well fields were developed, they reckon that the GMR could operate for 200 years.

The second phase of the GMR, scheduled for completion in 1990, provides for another pipeline in the west of the country, carrying two million cubic metres of water per day from the Sabha area north to Tripoli. In the third phase, the eastern pipeline will be extended south to Kufra oasis, followed by the laying of a pipeline from the Agedabiya control reservoirs to the northeastern coastal town of Tobruk. The fifth and final phase



Sub-Saharan water is already used to irrigate cereals at Kufra oasis in southeast Libya. (Photo by Alan George — Earthscan)

will involve the linking of the eastern and western systems by a pipeline along the coast.

When most of the country's future water supply is coming from the GMR, Libyans hope that the damaged coastal aquifers will be able to regain their natural equilibrium, a process which will take hundreds of years. But even if the coastal reserves do recover, they will remain insufficient to meet

demand.

When the GMR does eventually run dry, Libya will suffer a chronic water shortage. Experts in Tripoli, however, are philosophical. They hope that major breakthroughs in technology will bring down the cost of desalination. It is perhaps this 'philosophical' approach which is most unsettling to the country's neighbours — Earthscan.

Pakistan flooded with heroin; officials and Afghan Mujahideen involvement suspected

By Tom Heneghan
Reuter

DAGGAR, Pakistan — Armed with maps, Giovanni Juagla told how the United Nations crop substitution project he heads has helped slash Pakistan's annual opium output from 800 tonnes to 45 tonnes in six years.

He highlighted the steady growth of wheat and maize crops as the waving fields of red opium poppies disappear from the southern end of Swat valley.

But Juagla's tone changed when the talk turned to Afghanistan. Huge poppy harvests and heroin laboratories there had easily made up for the plunge in Pakistani drugs output, he said.

"The reduction in opium growing has to be worldwide," he told visitors to the U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) project in this village 60 miles northeast of Peshawar.

"If you only reduce it in Pakistan and other countries continue, you're back to square one."

A flood of drugs from Afghanistan in the 1980s has made Pakistan, better known as an exporter of up to 80 per cent of all heroin supplied to Western Europe and North America, into one of the world's leading narcotics importers as well.

High-purity heroin can be bought all across Pakistan, from up at the Khyber Pass and Barsa smugglers' bazaar near Peshawar down to the drug dens and five-star hotels of Karachi.

After listing only 25 heroin addicts in 1980, Pakistan now has anywhere from 300,000 — the official estimate — to more than one million people smoking heroin powder every day, Pakistani drug officials say.

Toaba Juresti, director of the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB), says: "Drug abuse has gone completely out of hand. The present drug abuse situation in Pakistan is bleak, and given unchecked supply and demand, the future is gloomy."

Heroin was virtually unknown in Pakistan before 1979, when Iran's Islamic revolution and fighting in Afghanistan closed normal routes to the West for opium and brought it pouring in through the Khyber Pass.

"The number of addicts is growing day by day," President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq told journalists in Rawalpindi recently. "We have practically eliminated poppy production in Pakistan, but there is damn all we can do about production in Afghanistan."

Many Pakistanis, including some members of the increasingly vocal national assembly elected last February, charge that officials do not want to stem the heroin flow because too many of them are profiting from it.

One kilo of 60 per cent pure

heroin costing about \$1,000 in Peshawar can fetch up to \$1 million after it is cut to about five per cent purity and sold on the streets of New York or London, drug officials say.

Chies like Peshawar and Karachi, centres of the local drug trade, buzz with rumours of high-ranking politicians and generals skimming off part of those profits but proof is never produced.

"We have nothing to link high-level officials to the drug trade," said Dilshad Najmuddin, chairman of the PNCB. "Anyway, the real figures controlling the trade are too smart to be directly connected to it."

Another grey area is the role of the Afghan "Mujahideen," the pro-American Muslim guerrillas who cross freely between Afghanistan and their bases in Pakistan.

"Almost all guerrilla movements in the Third World have been involved in drugs to finance their arms purchases," said one drug expert who asked not to be named. "Something must be going on here."

According to estimates of the shadowy trade drawn up by PNCB consultant Hans Spielmann, almost all the 300 tonnes of opium produced annually in Afghanistan is smuggled into Pakistan. Most comes in as heroin. It takes 10 kilos of opium to produce one kilo of heroin.

An unknown amount of opium is also grown in Pakistan's lawless tribal belt along the border, where Islamabad cannot extend its crop substitution schemes.

Unlike addicts in the West, few in Pakistan inject heroin directly into their veins. They usually smoke the powder and so need larger quantities of heroin.

"Pakistan is probably the largest consumer of opiates in the world," commented Spielmann.

Drug seizures, which have increased this year under pressure from the United States, Britain and other Western countries, give an occasional glimpse of the enormous trade that must be going on under the noses of Pakistan's underpaid police.

"About 400 kilos of heroin were seized last month at Attock bridge crossing the Indus on the way down from Peshawar," said Charles Gutensohn, head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) office in Islamabad.

His spoke slowly to make his point: "Less than 400 kilos of heroin were seized in the United States during all of last year. It was something over 300 kilos in Britain."

Using a rule of thumb that only 10 per cent of all drugs smuggled get seized, Juresti estimated that at least 20 tonnes of heroin must have been on the market in Pakistan last year.

Who runs the U.S. after the bomb drops?

By Robert Kearns
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Behind U.S. lines in World War Three would stand 2,646 volunteer management specialists assigned to run the United States and save it from falling to the enemy.

As soon as the White House declared a national emergency, including a war, plans call for mobilisation of a private industry group virtually unknown to the public — the National Defence Executive Reserve — to keep factories working, trains and planes moving, roads open and the country calm.

Some 600 members of this group met in Washington recently for a biennial meeting devoted to, well, getting ready.

"We're here like the 'Minute-men' at Concord to grab the musket off the wall," said True Davis, a former U.S. ambassador to Switzerland and prominent businessman.

The analogy to the American revolutionary war volunteers who fought the British on a moment's notice at Concord, Massachusetts, may be far-fetched, so Davis also compared his role as an executive reservist to that of a fireman.

"You sure don't want to have a fire, but..." he said.

Although many believe all-out nuclear war would destroy civilisation, U.S. emergency plans assume considerable human survival and aim to bring order out of chaos.

They also provide for the possibility of conventional war or for natural disasters of national emergency scope.

Woodrow Wilson was the first U.S. president to summon top executives for crisis duty, during World War One. In 1918 he named financier Bernard Baruch to run the war industries board with the help of 750 managers

from around the country.

Franklin Roosevelt did much the same for World War Two. The national defence executives were regrouped about two years ago at the Reagan administration's behest, as part of its overall programme to raise America's defence preparedness.

The recruits' average age is 56. They come from all areas and hold meetings around the country in order to provide regional expertise and to avoid concentration in a single area that would provide an easy target in time of war.

Since reorganisation, they have been immersed in meetings with U.S. officials and exercises in being on the Alert.

They are also asked to consider "mobilisation scenarios", such as this one drawn up for response at a follow-up practice session:

"A Middle Eastern war has damaged oil refineries and wells crucial to the U.S. and other NATO economies... NATO and the U.S. have sent a small force to the area to protect the oil fields. Affected Arab nations are protesting angrily to the United Nations and have appealed to the Soviet Union for aid."

In hypothetical preparation, recruits from transport firms are sent to train with the navy in controlling ship movements. Others help run ports or study barge, train and truck usage.

Taking a cue from Orson Welles' famous "War of the Worlds" broadcast that frightened Americans into believing martians had invaded in the 1930s, a training firm has devised a special exercise for later this year.

It will feature videotaped "newscasts" of increasing gravity as the United States plunges into a conventional war with the Soviet Union.

Luckily, this "war" will last only two days, its planners say, but it is designed to give the reservists a taste of the real thing just in case.

France on the verge of a nuclear boom

Cogema, France's state nuclear fuels company, is adapting to changing demands caused by the world slowdown in ordering of nuclear plants. Important decisions to be taken soon will have a huge influence on nuclear business in the coming decade, says David Marsh.

PARIS — Cogema, the French state nuclear fuels company, is on the verge of a series of decisions likely to have a key influence on the international nuclear business over the coming decade.

The company, the world's leader in supplying of electricity utilities services across the whole of the nuclear fuel cycle, counts among its clients 115 of the 270 N-plants in service in the West.

It is adapting its strategies in uranium mining, reprocessing, fuel fabrication and enrichment to changing demands caused by the worldwide slowdown in ordering of nuclear plants and, above all, severe delays in bringing into service plutonium-burning fast-breeder reactors.

Mr. Francois de Wissocq, the 51-year-old chairman is a former Industry Ministry official who took over the Cogema reins in 1982 from Mr. Georges Besse (now the chairman of Renault). With characteristic understatement, M. de Wissocq says of the company's increasingly aggressive commercial activities: "Since 1983 we have made a big effort to make ourselves known around the world."

The company has been making an all-out effort, rewarded with some initial success, to wrest from the U.S. Department of Energy uranium enrichment business with American utilities in order to boost capacity use at the French-led Eurodif enrichment plant at Tricastin on the Rhone.

Cogema has also been attempting, with less success so far, to sign fresh short-term reprocessing contracts to fill capacity gaps which have opened at its complex at La Hague on the Normandy coast. Currently the world's only commercial reprocessing plant for fuel from light water reactors (LWRs), La Hague

now has an operating capacity of 400 tonnes a year, compared with the 250 tonnes thought possible only a short time ago.

With technical problems which have held up Cogema's 10-year effort to switch to LWR fuel reprocessing at La Hague (and which have sharply raised reprocessing costs) now more or less behind it, Cogema is on the point of embarking on new technological adventures.

It has served notice of a forthcoming competitive struggle with the U.S. to master laser enrichment of uranium. The process, taking over from the gaseous diffusion techniques pioneered by the Americans during World War II, and subsequently used by the French in Eurodif, could make its commercial debut at the end of the next decade.

Cogema will also be harnessing the latest technology in the all-important area of remote handling systems in the mixed oxide (MOX) fuel fabrication plant it hopes to start up in 1993/94 at Marcoule near Avignon in southern France.

The facility — to be built on the site of Cogema's existing reprocessing complex for France's earlier natural uranium, gas-cooled, graphite-moderated M-plants — will have a capacity of about 100 to 110 tonnes of MOX fuel, in which uranium is mixed with 3 to 6 per cent plutonium. The aim is to allow Electricite de France as well as foreign utilities to recycle in thermal reactors plutonium separated through reprocessing which will not be needed to fuel fast breeders at least until the first decade of the 21st century.

A further technological challenge will be the task during the 1990s of mining extremely rich uranium deposits recently con-

firmed at Cigar Lake in Saskatchewan, Canada. Cogema is operator for the deposit and has a 36.4 per cent stake (the rest is held by Canadian and Japanese partners). The deposit contains an estimated 150,000 tonnes of uranium — of which about 70 per cent is present in an exceptionally high mineral content of 12 per cent.

Somewhat closer on the horizon, the company is also gearing up to rival British Nuclear Fuels in a plan to build Europe's first full-scale complex to reprocess fuel from fast-breeder reactors. A project to build the facility at Marcoule, in competition with the recently-announced £200 million (\$260 million) scheme to site a complex at Dounreay in Caithness, Scotland, will be put next year before the European utilities which will be financing the plant.

Cogema's group turnover (FFr17 billion (\$1.89 billion) last year, on which the parent company made a net profit of FFr1.54 million) is spread across a range of activities which symbolise France's hardwon success over 30 years in building up its nuclear infrastructure. An atomic energy laggard during the 1950s, France has now caught up with, and in some fields overtaken, the U.S. and Britain in key aspects of the fuel cycle.

Cogema's trading activities include the handling of part of France's (now declining) South African uranium imports as well as contracts to send uranium to the Soviet Union for enrichment. In the light of substantial unused capacity at Eurodif, the contracts with Moscow have been renegotiated to spread them out in coming years. The fairly regular pace of shipment of French uranium to the Soviet Union became apparent in August 1984 with the sinking off the Belgian coast of the ill-fated Mont Louis vessel carrying canisters of French uranium hexafluoride (including some issued from the La Hague re-

processing plant) destined for the Baltic port of Riga.

Mindful of its extremely important export business (making up 40 per cent of turnover, and making the company France's biggest exporter to Japan), M. de Wissocq minimises Cogema's relatively small but important military activities. "The military role is historical. We are a civil company," he says.

Cogema carried out at its Marcoule reprocessing plant production of weapons-grade plutonium from France's military reactors. It says, however, that it makes a strict division between the civil and military use of the Marcoule plant, with plutonium separated from EdF and military reactors in distinct "campaigns". Cogema also runs France's military enrichment plant at Pierrelatte which produces highly enriched uranium for H-bombs and submarine reactors. And it has a hand in producing tritium for nuclear explosives from reactors at Marcoule.

One of Cogema's top managers on the reprocessing side underlines the arms-length relationship the company has with the military: "They just ask us for so much (plutonium and tritium). They don't let us into their strategy."

M. Besse — who was one of the leading figures behind the building of Pierrelatte — says, however, that the civilian nuclear industry in France, like those in the U.S. and Britain, owes a great deal to military development. "In the nuclear cycle, Cogema produces materials for both the civil and military sides. The engineering is the same, and the teams for civil and military plants — for instance La Hague and Marcoule, Tricastin and Pierrelatte — are supplied from the same group of people. The lack of clear separation between the two cycles has contributed to lowering costs and generally gaining time" — Financial Times news feature.

Prince Charles is drawn into row over city violence

By Brian Mooney
Reuter

LONDON — A private dinner conversation between Prince Charles and an architect has struck a nerve that belies the supposed powerlessness of the British monarchy.

The Prince's reported comments on inner city violence had an impact that would have been the envy of any politician — splash front-page stories, searching editorials, a stream of television and radio comment and questions in parliament.

What grabbed attention was that the heir to the throne appeared more concerned than the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher about the root causes of violence that has erupted in British cities for the second time in four years.

Rod Hackney, an architect who advises the heir on community building design, said on television that the prince had told him he felt the rioting on Britain's streets was a "cry from the heart" of impoverished city areas that needed



Prince Charles

more money.

In a separate newspaper interview, Hackney quoted the 36-year-old prince as saying he was afraid of inheriting a divided nation of no-go areas, alienated immigrant minorities and haves and have-nots.

By the usual standards of Britain's royal family, this was strong stuff.

Opposition politicians seized on the prince's remarks, which coi-

ncided with a parliamentary debate on inner city violence, to support their picture of a heartless Thatcher presiding over a nation torn apart by social and economic policies which have brought a threefold increase in unemployment.

Labour's Gerald Kaufman held up a newspaper with the royal comments and asked parliament: "Is this government determined to preside over the deterioration of the queen's realm?"

A black community leader who said police were given "a good hiding" on the day a policeman was knifed to death in riots in north London on October 6 jumped to the prince's support.

"I think that he is absolutely spot on and far in advance of the government politicians who only see a lot of young people as criminals and their actions as criminal," Bernie Grant said.

One politician of the ruling Conservative Party accused the prince of meddling in politics, but the government maintained an embarrassed silence as Buckingham Palace sought to play down the affair by saying the pri-

nce had been partially misquoted. But the palace did little to blunt the impact of the royal comments, which were seen to contradict Thatcher's argument that money alone was not the answer to inner city unrest.

The liberal Guardian newspaper said the prince's remarks seemed to have filled a vacuum.

Several commentators, including the Times newspaper, drew a parallel between the prince's remarks and a comment made in 1936 by his great-great-grandfather King Edward VIII.

The king, who abdicated to wed U.S. divorcee Wallis Simpson, created a major stir by declaring before unemployed steelworkers in south Wales: "Something must be done to find them work."

It was suggested that Prince Charles had struck a similar chord on the nation's conscience.

Such direct or indirect royal intervention in major and controversial issues is rare in Britain. The power of the sovereign is restricted to what were defined in the last century by constitutional

historian Walter Bagehot as "the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, the right to warn."

In practice the monarchy has shored this down to avoiding anything that could be construed as party politics, a code studiously followed by Queen Elizabeth.

Her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, has felt less constricted and has at times spoken out on issues which one party or another has deemed to be political.

Prince Charles has sparked controversy on such non-political issues as architecture, but few royal comments have caused such an intense storm as his reported remarks on inner city violence.

Buckingham Palace insisted the row was unwitting because the prince was quoted second-hand. Many sprang to his defence, saying he was not reigning and had a right to speak his mind.

"He has acted entirely properly. Others have tried to exploit it for political purposes," constitutional expert and former Conservative minister Norman St. John Stevas said.

Prince Charles is known to be frustrated by his role as heir apparent, which could condemn him to a lifetime in the wings. His mother, 59, is said to have no intention of stepping down.

"It's not so much a job as a way of life. I frequently read things saying 'why don't you get a proper job?'... the prince said in a joint television interview with his wife broadcast three days before the row over his inner-city comments.

Prince Charles said of himself: "There is no actual laid-down job or role. You have to do as you think right. It would be quite easy to do nothing."

In the wake of the row, the prince's aides issued further information about his interest in the inner city problem. He had commissioned a report — something openly rejected by Thatcher — was offering several of his houses for the homeless and had even made a secret late-night tour of London's doss-houses.

The message was that, whatever the risks, the "do-nothing option" was not for Prince Charles.



LESS THAN HALF: Incredible though it may sound, Roy McEntyre, 33, from Northern Ireland now weighs just 85.73 kg as against 262.18 kg two years ago! He decided to diet after many humiliating experiences on account of his mammoth body and has been able to shed some 177 kg and win the title "Slimmer of the Year 1985." Roy's best reward, however, is his lovely wife Josephine who fell in love with his handsome new form. Now he can fit comfortably in just one leg of his old trousers.

Beckenbauer sours on his young players

'In Mexico I need experienced people,' he says

HERZOGENAURACH, West Germany (R) — West German soccer manager Franz Beckenbauer said Tuesday the clutch of youngsters he has integrated into the national team no longer form part of his World Cup plans.

Beckenbauer, disappointed by his team's bad performances recently, said: "In Mexico I need experienced people. Too many young players are clearly unable to cope with the demands on them. I'm not doing them or the team any favours by playing them."

Last season Beckenbauer brought in five youngsters — full-backs Thomas Berthold, 20, Michael Frontzeck, 21, and midfielders Olaf Thon, 19, Uwe Rahn, 23, and Ralf Falkenmayer, 22.

The team played brilliantly for a

while and were already being hailed as one of the favourites for next year's finals in Mexico.

But West Germany have failed to win their last five games, scoring just two goals, and the demise culminated this month with a 1-0 home defeat to Portugal, the nation's first ever loss in a World Cup qualifier.

"Players like Thon, Berthold, Rahn and Frontzeck have not just marked time in their development, they have gone backwards," he said. Falkenmayer is still recovering from an injury

which put him out of action for six months.

Beckenbauer, speaking during a special World Cup training session for the national squad, promised changes for the final qualifier against Czechoslovakia in Munich on November 17. The team has already qualified for Mexico.

But he confessed he had been disappointed not just by the youngsters but by experienced Hamburg players Felix Magath and Dittmar Jakobs.

Magath was recently dropped as playmaker after a series of dismal displays and Beckenbauer has been frustrated in his efforts to persuade Barcelona star Bernd Schuster to return to the national team to take over the main role in midfield.

France seeking goals from Luxembourg

PARIS (R) — European soccer champions France, who have faltered this year, want a big win over little neighbours Luxembourg Wednesday to strengthen their drive for the World Cup finals in Mexico.

The part-timers from the Grand Duchy, beaten in all their group four matches, can expect to be brushed aside by France, who are already looking ahead to their critical date with Yugoslavia here on November 16.

Two wins would guarantee France's presence in the 1986 finals. A draw against the Yugoslavs might also be sufficient if Michel Platini and his men rediscover their goal touch and score freely against Luxembourg, and East Germany fail to register a hefty win against group qualifiers Bulgaria next month.

But France, who have failed to

win a World Cup qualifier since they romped through their first three at the end of last year, cannot afford another slip-up after successive defeats in Bulgaria and East Germany if they are to clinch second place.

Team chief Henri Michel has made three changes from the side beaten 2-0 last month by East Germany, reuniting Patrick Battiston with Maxime Bossis in the heart of the defence for the first time in a year.

Lendl gunning for a \$700,000 racket

ANTWERP, Belgium (AP) — Ivan Lendl, the world's top-ranked tennis player, will pocket \$200,000 and a \$700,000 diamond-studded trophy if he wins this week's European champions' championship here.

If the Czech takes his third ECC title on Nov. 3, he will take home the Antwerp Diamonds' Cup, a life-size gold and diamond racket. It is awarded to the first triple ECC champion in any five-year period.

The reigning U.S. Open champion won the ECC — the world's richest indoor tournament with \$850,000 in prize money this year — in its 1982 inaugural year and again last year.

If he fails, he will have another shot at the trophy next year. During his three-year stint at the ECC Lendl, 25, has made close to half a million dollars.

Standing between him and the trophy are the toughest competitors tennis currently has to offer.

They include John McEnroe of the United States, Wimbledon champion Boris Becker of West Germany and French and Australian Open champion Mats Wilander of Sweden.

Eight of the 24 ECC qualifiers were ranked in the top nine in the world this season and many outsiders have proved tough opponents for Lendl in the past.

Henri Leconte of France, tipped to beat South African-born Kevin Curren on the hardcourt of

the sports palace here, could become Lendl's nemesis again if they meet in the quarterfinals.

Leconte trounced Lendl at Wimbledon this summer and beat him in three of their last four clashes. The Czech is further set to meet Wilander, against whom he lost the French Open, in the semifinals here.

Swedish stars Anders Jarryd and Joakim Nystrom are also in Lendl's end of the draw.

But to Lendl's advantage he will play on a Flushing Meadows-type hardcourt, the surface on which he thrashed McEnroe to become U.S. Open champion in September.

They are seeded to play each other in the final again.

The ECC is open to winners of a European Grand Prix during the preceding year. In four short years, it has become the world's richest indoor tournament.

This year, the prize money totals \$850,000, up \$50,000 from last year.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Who doesn't like Boris Becker?

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — A Frankfurt post official who started an "Anti-Boris Becker Club" Tuesday confessed it was all a joke after dozens of people asked to join. Since Becker won the Wimbledon tennis title in July, West Germany has been gripped by "Becker Fever." Three weeks ago, Juergen Pfaffe placed a newspaper advertisement for his "club." He promised callers "Who the Devil is Boris Becker?" stickers, video tapes of the teenage star's worst shots and negotiations with television companies to ban Becker from the small screen.

Kasparov uses last timeout

MOSCOW (R) — Challenger Garry Kasparov Tuesday called a timeout, postponing the 21st game of his world chess title rematch with champion Anatoly Karpov until Thursday, Tass News Agency reported. Kasparov leads the 24-game series by 11 points to nine and needs only 1-1/2 points from the remaining four games to become at the age of 22 the youngest world champion.

Richard Nixon arbitrates baseball dispute

NEW YORK (R) — Former president Richard Nixon, acting as arbitrator, ruled Monday that umpires are entitled to extra pay for working more days as a result of the extension of the two major league baseball championship series from a best-of-five to a best-of-seven-games format. Acting on the day after the 1985 season ended, Nixon decided that each umpire who worked this year's lengthened pennant playoffs should be paid an additional \$4,000, about a 40 per cent increase over what they earned last year.

Kenyan wins his fourth Himalayan Rally

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Jayant Shah of Kenya, piloting a Nissan 240RS, won the 3,200-kilometre Himalayan Rally for the fourth straight year Tuesday. Ross Dunkerton of Australia finished second and Flori Roothaert of Belgium was third. Shah finished the six-day race through the foothills of the world's tallest mountain range with 415 penalty points.

Raiders beat Chargers in Monday night Football

LOS ANGELES, California (AP) — Quarterback Marc Wilson picked apart a shaky San Diego Chargers secondary and Marcus Allen ran for three touchdowns as the Los Angeles Raiders rolled to a 34-21 National Football League victory over the Chargers Monday night.

The win was the fifth straight for the Raiders, 6-2, who maintained a tie with Denver for first place in the American Football Conference West at the season's midpoint.

Kansas City savours its victory

By Jim Marshall

Reuter

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Fires apparently sparked by a combination of shredded paper and overheated engines broke out in the cars of two players and manager Dick Howser Monday during a motorcade in the business district honouring the World Series Champion Kansas City Royals.

The fires in Howser's car and those of Royals' stars George Brett and Willie Wilson were quickly extinguished while the motorcade ground to a brief halt. No one was injured and damage was said to be slight.

The first fire broke out in Wilson's 1960 Thunderbird outside the Kansas City Star building. Several employees of the newspaper rushed out with fire extinguishers to douse the blaze.

About the same time, smoke began to pour from the engines of cars owned by Brett and Howser and about a dozen other autos.

A fire department spokesman said the blazes were believed to have resulted from shredded paper thrown by celebrating fans onto automobile hoods, made hot by heated manifolds.

But the fires failed to put a damper on the celebration marking one of the biggest happenings in the history of this midwestern prairie city — a come-from-behind World Series victory over the favoured St. Louis Cardinals which was decided in a seventh game here Sunday night.

It marked the first time in the Royals' 17-year history that the team had won the World Series. And they did it in dramatic fashion, coming back after losing three of the first four games to win the last three of the best-of-seven series, as they had in the American League championship series against the Toronto Blue Jays.

Blue banners and bunting, den-

oting the team's royal blue colours, hung from buildings on a gorgeous autumn day and an estimated 300,000 people lined the parade route from the banks of the Missouri river to the Liberty War Memorial, where a rally was held.

Unlike the riotous celebration in Detroit after the Tigers won last year's World Series when scores of cars were set afire, Sunday night's post-game revelry was relatively peaceful. The most serious incident occurred when police dispersed a crowd of drunken revellers in the downtown country club Plaza shopping district after they tried unsuccessfully to overturn several cars.

An estimated 100,000 people packed the Memorial Mall. Some climbed trees and light poles to get a better view of the players, coaches and other team officials on a platform.

Pitcher Bret Saberhagen, who won two World Series games including Sunday night's final game, said it was not his effort alone that won him the Series' Most Valuable Player trophy.

"It took 25 guys to win it, and the MVP trophy has a little bit of everybody in it," he shouted as the throng waved banners and cheered.

"We think we have the best fans in baseball," Howser said. "And we know we have the best team this year."

Relief pitcher Dan Jansenberry sent his regards to president "Steve" Reagan, who mistakenly called Jansenberry "Jim" in a congratulatory phone call to the Royals' locker room Sunday night.

Overall, few untoward incidents were reported as the city celebrated with a decided note of calm following the Royals victory in what had been dubbed the "1-70 series," since Kansas City and St. Louis are linked by interstate 70 in the "show-me state."

The Royals win was all the more

sweet for this city which admittedly suffers from an inferiority complex. In a London night club appearance recently, comedian Joan Rivers commented that Americans get dumber as you move inland from the coasts, and that the dumbest people live in Kansas City.

New Yorker magazine writer Calvin Trillin, a Kansas City native, once described the local malady as "rubophobia," which he defined as not the fear of rubes (or hicks), but the fear of being thought to be a rube.

The national press covering the all-Missouri World Series fed that fear. A columnist from Columbus, Ohio, wrote: "Juck what's blue boring, and goes flat right before your eyes? The Kansas City Royals. And Missouri, too."

But Monday it was Kansas City's turn to crow.

"Royals claw to the top of baseball world," read the headline in the Kansas City Times, and local television and radio stations were full of reports of city celebrations.

But the tone was muted on the eastern side of the state, where Cardinal fans pondered their team's collapse.

The Cardinals set World Series records for lowest team batting average and the fewest hits in a seven-game series. And Sunday night's loss was marred by the ejection of manager Whitey Herzog and pitcher Joaquin Andujar and an injury to the hand of Sunday night's starting pitcher, John Tudor, after he punched an electric fan in the locker room in frustration following his removal from the game.

"Outpitched, outbatted and out-classed," said a story in Monday's St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The hurt may fade soon for St. Louis. But its younger cross-state sister city will savour its World Series crown — and perhaps a new measure of respect — for a long time to come.

Soviets set to clinch World Cup berth

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union, in irresistible home form, should make sure Wednesday of reaching next year's World Cup soccer finals when they meet Norway, bottom team in European Group Six.

After successive home wins over West Germany, Denmark and Ireland, the Soviet Union will

feel confident they can secure the two points they need to become the 16th team to go through to the finals.

A year ago Norway, having held the Russians 1-1 at home and having beaten Ireland, would have loomed as dangerous rivals. Although a recent victory over world champions Italy demonstrated

they still have the ability to surprise, it is unlikely they can upset the Russians this time.

The Soviet defence, unchanged so far this season, is growing in understanding and consistency and the forward partnership of Oleg Blokhin and Oleg Protasov is strong enough to present problems for any opposition.



Notice of Invitation of Tender No. 192/85 issued by the Yarmouk University Irbid — Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for a project financed by the European Economic Community, Faculty of Science, Irbid — Jordan.

1. Participation (open invitation to tender) is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Member States of the European Economic Community.

2. Subject:

Invitation to tender for the supply of equipment for chemistry, physics, biology and earth sciences laboratories in 60 lots with installation and commissioning included.

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A) The secretary of the Central Tender Committee, Yarmouk University, Irbid - Jordan.

B) Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Development, Rue De La Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels.

C) Information offices of the European Communities in:

D-53 Bonn, Zitelmannstrass 22
NL-Den Haag, Lange Voorhout 29
L-Luxembourg, Chambre De Commerce, 7, Rue Alcide De Gasperi BP 1503
F-75782 Paris Cedex 16, 61 Rue Des Belles Feuilles
I-00187 Rome, Via Poli 29
DK-1596 Copenhagen V, Indstriaadet, H.C. Andersen BD, 18
IRL-Dublin, 39 Molesworth Street
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(The applications for tender dossiers must be accompanied by a valid professional licence).

4. Tenders should be sent to the central committee for supplies, Yarmouk University, Irbid - Jordan, to arrive at the latest 12/1/86 at 10.00 hours local time. The tenders will be opened in Irbid on 13/1/86 at 10.00 hours local time.

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SECTION I. INVITATION FOR BIDS

- The government of Jordan has received a loan from the World Bank in various currencies towards the cost of the First Urban Development Project (UDPI) and it is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payment under the contract for the project is being administered by the Urban Development Department of Amman Municipality (UDD).
- The UDD now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the supply of (general furniture and medical equipments for clinics).
- Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect the bidding documents at the office of: Urban Development Department, Amman - Jordan
P.O. Box 927198
Telex No. 22249 UDD JO
Tel. No. 635281-636111.
- A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased at the Oct. 27, 1985 by any interested eligible bidder on the submission of a written application to the above and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 30.
- All bids must be accompanied by a security, and must be delivered to the above office on or before 12.00 noon on 7/12/1985.

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| <p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 677420 THE THIEF OF HEARTS (Colour) Performances: 3.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30</p> | <p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625455 A PASSAGE TO INDIA (Colour) Performances: 3.00, 6.00, 9.00</p> | <p>Cinema A-HUSSEIN Tel: 22117 SLOANE (Colour) Performances: 12-3 - 5.30-8</p> | <p>Cinema Philadelphie TEL: 34444-34440 THE VICE-SQUAD (Colour) Shows at 3.30, 6.30, 10.15</p> | <p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22198 ANDHAA KAANOON (Colour) Performances: 12-3-5.30-8</p> | <p>Cinema OPERA Tel: 679873 PASSION FLOWER HOTEL (Colour) Performances: 3.30, 6.15, 8.45, 11.15 Abdali, behind ALH. Office</p> |
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استاذ من الوطن

Airlines face leaner times

HAMBURG (R) — Higher air fares may be in prospect on some routes as airlines, after a first collective profit for six years in 1984, report that 1985 has been less buoyant.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA), to which most carriers belong, expects the industry's overall profit to drop to \$100 million from \$500 million last year, spokesman David Kyd told Reuters at IATA's annual meeting here.

Last year, IATA members with international scheduled operations had revenues of about \$40 billion which are expected to stay unchanged in 1985.

The organisation's members "will only just avoid a crash landing," one participant said, adding that airline finances are already strained and poor results would probably send fares up.

Unexpectedly high price rises in some major centres could in the short term result in fares rising by up to 10 per cent and even more on flights to and from Africa and the Middle East.

Earlier, West European airlines criticised U.S.-style deregulation, opposing that sort of "free for all" competition in Europe.

Europe is under pressure to follow the U.S. lead in removing price controls and opening routes to competition.

One delegate told the meeting there was already a shift towards more market flexibility "but we don't want to be cornered like some American airlines, which have to offer gimmicks to attract passengers."

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| One sterling | 1.4335/4345 | U.S. dollars |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.3662/67 | Canadian dollars |
| | 2.6329/35 | West German marks |
| | 2.9698/9708 | Dutch guilders |
| | 2.1575/85 | Swiss francs |
| | 53.30/35 | Belgian francs |
| | 8.0250/0350 | French francs |
| | 1776/1777 | Italian lire |
| | 212.75/85 | Japanese yen |
| | 7.904/9095 | Swedish crowns |
| | 7.8950/9000 | Norwegian crowns |
| | 9.5450/5500 | Danish crowns |
| One ounce of gold | 326.40/326.90 | U.S. dollars |

Reuters raises stake in Visnews to 55%

SYDNEY (R) — Reuters, the world news and information organisation, has raised its holding in Visnews, the international television news agency, to 55 per cent from one-third, Visnews said Tuesday.

Reuters Holdings Plc increased its stake in the London-based company by the purchase of shares held by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) for £2.6 million (\$3.7 million) cash, Visnews said.

The BBC's shareholding falls to 11-1/4 per cent from one-third to same level as each of the other three shareholders, all Commonwealth country public broadcasters.

They are the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) and the Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand.

The acquisition was announced at the first annual general meeting of Visnews to be held outside Britain.

Dealers expect dollar to weaken against yen

TOKYO (R) — The U.S. dollar is taking a bruising tumble against an increasingly muscular yen amid signs Japan's central bank is returning to a popular Japanese export to the United States — money.

In trading Tuesday, the dollar closed at 212.90 after dropping to 212.55 yen from New York's closing 213.20. Foreign exchange dealers predicted it would sink even lower this week.

The dollar bought 215.65 yen a week ago.

"The dollar will fall below 210 yen soon. It's only a matter of time," said Mr. Yukuo Takahashi, a Chemical Bank dealer.

The latest dollar weakness was triggered by signs the Bank of Japan, the central bank, would deny commercial banks help to cope with their traditional year-end cash shortage.

The ensuing scramble for cash in Japan has raised the price of yen by pushing its interest rates higher, making it more attractive to investors than the dollar.

And the rising interest rates have called into question Japan's role as a leading supplier of money to the American economy.

Japanese commercial banks look to the central bank to lend them huge parcels of cash when companies withdraw billions of yen for workers' bonuses.

The money is repaid after it flows back to the banking system as savings and retail profits.

Dealers said the central bank move shows Japan still wants to cut the value of the dollar to help U.S. exports and hold rising protectionism at bay.

Financial dealers said there is still confusion about how long the central bank can maintain its current stance or how powerful its policy will prove to be in the long

run. The policy of denying short-term money market support began last Thursday and has spiked up short term interest rates. Monday's two-month commercial bill discount rate of 7.8125 per cent was the highest for five years and a rise of 1.25 percentage points in three business days.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Bankers say rising interest rates in Japan are clearly calling into question Japan's role as a major lender to the United States.

Japanese pension funds, life insurance companies, banks and securities companies, attracted by high American interest rates, have sent billions of dollars to the United States.

With the American government running an accumulated budget deficit of more than \$211 billion, Japanese government in U.S. government treasury bills have helped that gap.

Japanese bankers said this outflow of money will not continue unabated much longer because the rising Japanese interest rates make investments at home more attractive.

The instability of the yen/dollar rate is no help — Japanese investors are becoming less willing to take on the foreign exchange risks associated with overseas investment for fear of further dollar weakness.

"Japan's buying of foreign investments is bound to slow down now," said one securities company trader.

Experts cite four steps to balance huge U.S. trade gap with Japan

WASHINGTON (R) — Four major steps are necessary if the United States is to come to grips with its huge and potentially damaging trade deficit with Japan and ease trade protection pressures, an economic research group said Tuesday.

The Institute for International Economics, a liberal Washington-based think tank, said the value of the yen should be strengthened to continue its rise against the dollar to around 190 yen from about 213 at present.

In addition, the research group, unveiling a new study on trade problems between the United States and Japan, said Tokyo should dismantle its barriers to U.S. exports and take modest steps to stimulate its economy.

Lastly, the United States should

allow Japan to buy crude oil from Alaska by eliminating the ban Washington placed on oil exports in reaction to the twin energy shocks of the 1970s.

The study estimated the U.S. trade deficit with Japan will reach a record \$45 to \$50 billion this year, compared with about \$37 billion last year.

The proposed measures would reduce the bilateral U.S. trade deficit with Japan to between \$20 and \$25 billion a year said by the experts to be an equilibrium point.

The institute noted that the

The new study said a higher yen would reduce the current shortfall by \$17 billion, lowering trade barriers would cut a further \$5 to \$8 billion, while measures to boost Japan's economy could be worth about \$1 to \$2 billion.

A U.S. move to allow larger amounts of Alaskan oil to be exported to Japan would cut the deficit by an extra \$2 to \$5 billion, the report said.

"Such an adjustment would be consistent with a sharp decline in the global U.S. current account deficit and would deal with most of the economic problems caused for the United States by its current external imbalances," the report said.

The institute noted that the so-called Group of Five (G-5) industrial countries — the U.S., Japan, West Germany, Britain and France — agreed to work in concert last month to reduce the value of the dollar.

It said that prior to these measures the dollar had been overvalued against other currencies by 30 to 40 per cent.

Coincidentally President Reagan Monday allowed a relatively small amount of oil produced in Alaska's Cook Inlet to be exported to Japan.

But oil industry sources in Tokyo said Tuesday this modest step, which does not involve supplies from Alaska's North Slope, would not alter the U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

Talks begin to rescue tin market

LONDON (R) — Leading figures from the world's tin industry began two days of crisis talks in London Tuesday to try to prevent a dramatic market collapse which could threaten producing nations.

The financial stability of many dealing firms and London's reputation as a leading metals trading centre.

The crisis, sparked off last week when the International Tin Council (ITC) announced it had run out of cash to support prices above their free market levels, has plunged the London Metal Exchange (LME) into its worst upheaval since the 1950s.

Tin dealings on the LME, the world's premier forum for metals trading, have been suspended since last Thursday while ITC officials and bankers struggle to patch together a rescue package to restore confidence and limit further damage.

The upheaval in the tin market has already spilled over into other metal trading floors on the LME, where according to some estimates business has slumped by almost a third as traders anxiously await the outcome of the emergency London talks.

After meeting with bankers Monday night, Mr. Pieter De Koning, who buys and sells tin for the ITC's buffer stock, told Reuters: "The banks were very understanding and all recognise the importance of the council being able to continue to operate."

But only hours before delegates from the ITC's 22 producer and consumer member nations began their crucial talks in London Tuesday morning, many major producing countries were saying they would not stump up more money for further buffer stock operations, the ITC's key price support mechanism.

Malaysian Primary Industries Minister Paul Leong told reporters in Kuala Lumpur it was no longer possible for the ITC to try to defend prices at current levels due to world surplus.

Bankers call on governments to ease global debt crisis

WASHINGTON (R) — Foreign bankers Monday voiced concern over their governments' lacklustre support for a U.S. plan to ease the international debt crisis, monetary officials said.

The worries were aired during a private meeting in Washington of about 60 bankers representing U.S., European and Asian members of the Institute for International Finance, a Washington-based agency which monitors the debt situation.

The officials, who asked not to be named, said foreign bankers also called on Western governments to bear a greater share of the burden in the U.S. plan by expanding official guarantees for export credits to debtor countries.

"They said all parties need to be involved, not just the banks," said one official present at the meeting.

The meeting was called to consider a U.S. plan, proposed by Treasury Secretary James Baker three weeks ago, calling on commercial banks around the world to increase loans to major debtor

nations by \$20 billion in the next three years.

The plan also calls for the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to boost lending to debtor states by \$9 billion over the same period, raising their total payout to \$27 billion.

The officials said both U.S. and foreign bankers wanted a clearer explanation from Washington on how they would coordinate new lending with the official institutions.

"(Commercial) banks clearly hope for a lot of comfort from the multilateral development banks," said one official.

In particular, commercial banks are pressing for World Bank guarantees that their loans will be repaid, as well as official export credit guarantees.

They also want legal language in loan contracts to trigger defaults on World Bank loans when commercial loans are in danger.

Debtors have not so far defaulted on World Bank loans. The U.S. plan, which depends

on debtor nations carrying out genuine economic reforms, does not envisage governments providing more money to ease the international debt situation.

Instead, the United States, in a position outlined to the meeting here by Assistant Treasury Secretary David Mulford, believes that the risk involved in advancing new loans would be reduced if debtor countries' economies were managed better.

A Treasury official said Mr. Mulford also explained to the meeting that American banks should lend \$7 billion in new money while European and Asian banks should advance the remaining \$13 billion.

A monetary official said Mr. Mulford dismissed the idea of a "superbank" through which new commercial loans to debtor countries would be channelled.

The superbank idea has run into opposition from both foreign governments and some White House officials, according to monetary sources.

Delors urges greater role for European Monetary System

LUXEMBOURG (R) — European Commission President Jacques Delors called on European Community ministers Monday to back a plan to improve member states' cooperation on monetary matters.

Mr. Delors told journalists he had presented finance ministers meeting here with a proposal to extend the group's founding Treaty of Rome to include specific reference to the European Monetary System (EMS).

Diplomats said his proposal was designed to persuade nations such as Britain and Greece, which currently take no part in the EMS exchange rate intervention mechanism, to fall into line.

It would also put pressure on West German authorities whose

central bank refuses to recognise the European Currency Unit (ECU), made up of a basket of Community currencies, for use by private investors.

The EMS was set up by member states in 1978 to combat wild fluctuations of their currencies but there is no specific mention of it in the Treaty of Rome.

Mr. Delors said he would present his proposal to Luxembourg, current president of the Community, for discussion at the December Community summit here.

But diplomats said the plan was set for a rough ride, with member states like West Germany opposed to moves which would reduce their control over monetary policy. With talks on speeding up the

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1985
GENERAL TENDENCIES: Some definite changes can be taking place in your life at this time, and you will find it necessary to make sure they are really what you truly desire.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Concentrate on business affairs and know exactly how to handle them in the morning, then get the added data you need.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get your appearance improved in a more modern way, and then later you can handle monetary affairs very well.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get out in the world of activity early and get much done in a constructive way after you have gotten rid of a grouchy.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) There may be a delay in attaining some daytime goal, but be patient and it will soon be yours.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Use tact in handling a bigwig in the morning, so that you gain favor you want, then later you can be with good pals.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You had better study some new enterprise very carefully before you put it in operation, and then you get much done.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Early handle your obligations well since tonight new interests may come to your attention.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan how to come to a better understanding with an overly sensitive individual and then you can get much done.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) If you try a new method where your work is concerned you get beneficial results, then later you can be with good friends.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Listening carefully to a mate's ideas will make it possible to get your environment improved and beautified. Be cooperative.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take the bull by the horns and clear up that long-standing situation at home, then be off to amusements you like.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get the right solution for continual problems. Find the best way to please your partners before you do any entertaining.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will comprehend monetary and practical problems and know how best to solve them, so slant the education along such lines. Much opportunity for success is here if good religious training is given early and sports are permitted to keep the body healthy and trim.

THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS

- 1 Spinach-like plant
- 2 Flea-bite
- 3 Cruise room
- 4 Indian city
- 5 Pindaric
- 6 Neglectful of duty
- 7 Spouse
- 8 Words for Brutus
- 9 Memorabilia
- 10 Cigar ending
- 11 Charge
- 12 — was saying
- 13 Beam of light
- 14 Harsh holiday
- 15 Miles
- 16 Barn bedding
- 17 Lugged
- 18 High hill
- 19 Slightly actor
- 20 Delta of song
- 21 Rhythmic patterns
- 22 — tree (el bay)
- 23 Zulu
- 24 Clutch
- 25 Take over completely
- 26 Rouse
- 27 Algerian city
- 28 Time period
- 29 Horse color
- 30 Bravo and Grande
- 31 Song jockey
- 32 American poet
- 33 Where Greeks met
- 34 — barrel (in a toy)
- 35 Small tent
- 36 Plagiarist
- 37 Snigger

DOWN

- 1 "Pencil"
- 2 Female rail
- 3 Ease
- 4 Brunch's
- 5 Rivers
- 6 Cue
- 7 Ravine of music
- 8 Paragon
- 9 Stage trumpet sound
- 10 Sky traveler
- 11 Five violins
- 12 Same as above
- 13 Dutch artist
- 14 Puts on
- 15 Having status of a sort
- 16 First
- 17 Fur trader
- 18 "we forget"
- 19 Sc. statesman
- 20 Tonic
- 21 Society page word
- 22 Ad — com-mithes
- 23 Sky or heaven
- 24 Garcia's rank
- 25 Inlet as have
- 26 Tease
- 27 Punta del
- 28 Distinctive periods
- 29 How planner
- 30 Attu natives
- 31 Poetic times
- 32 Hunter in the sky
- 33 Ruth's in-law
- 34 Beginning
- 35 Metal bar
- 36 Forge
- 37 Amerind
- 38 Springtime
- 39 Charlemagne's domestic abode
- 40 Feather stickum

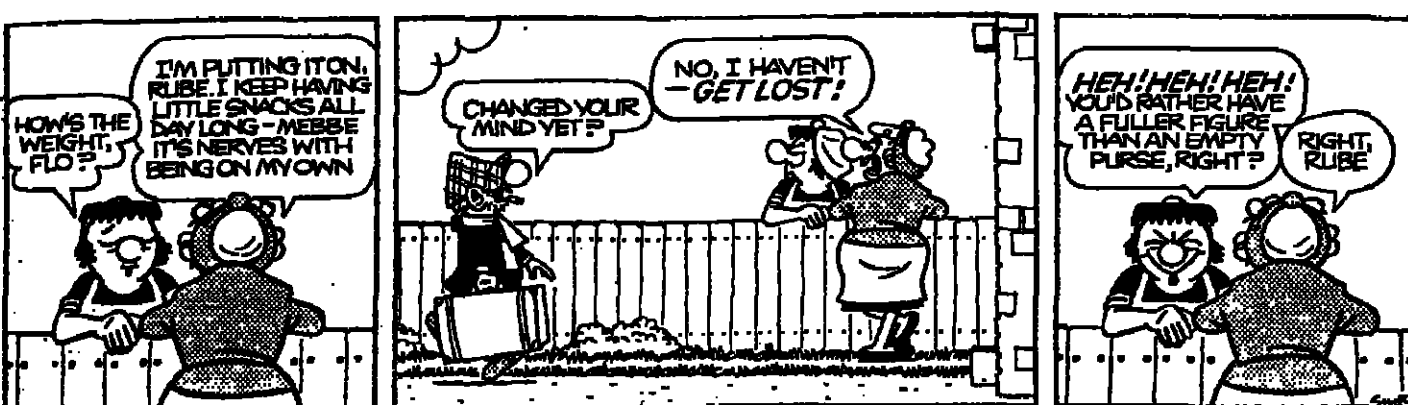
Peanuts



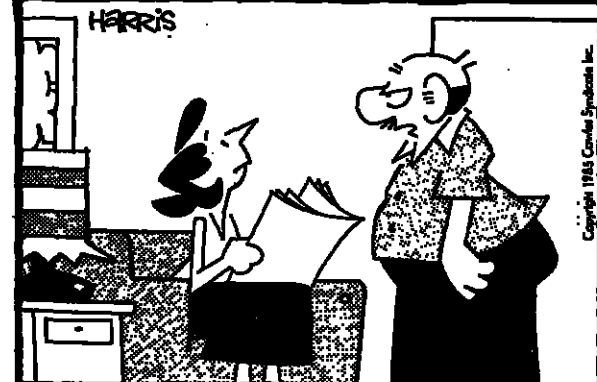
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PARVO
RAMEF
MURBEN
LUSTYS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: IT WAS "THE" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SAUTE BRAND REALTY COUSIN
Answer: What he did when she asked him to buy her that expensive perfume — HE "A-SCENTED"

Botha appeals for unity

5 more blacks killed in protests

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — As five more people died in protests, President P.W. Botha said special elections Wednesday will be tests of white voter support for gradual race reform.

Police reported 10 clashes with black and mixed-race protesters late Monday and early Tuesday across the Cape province and in Natal, including gasoline bombings and stoning of police vehicles.

Near Cape Town, the charred body of a black woman was found in a burned out car in the Crossroads squatter camp, and a white farmer shot dead a mixed-race man in a crowd allegedly stoning the farmer's truck, police said.

In black townships near Port Elizabeth, a mob attacked and stabbed to death a black youth and police shot dead a man in a stonethrowing crowd, the police report said. A black man also was slain by a mob in Kwa-Mashu outside Durban.

Mr. Botha's right-wing National Party ended its campaign Monday night to hold onto five parliamentary seats against challenges from far-right parties and the left-of-centre Progressive Federal Party.

The five districts at stake in Wednesday's voting include both rural and urban constituencies in all four provinces, making the polls a fair cross-section of white opinion on Mr. Botha's tentative

reform initiatives.

Most analysts say the National Party, in power since 1948 on a platform of white rights and protecting the interests of white Afrikaners, will keep all five seats. The Nationalists have a two-thirds majority in parliament, giving them a firm grip on policy.

But observers are watching closely whether two ultra-right-wing parties, the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party), can make serious inroads into Mr. Botha's support or even capture one or two seats.

The moderate Progressive Federal Party, with a large following among English-speakers, is contesting two seats. It hopes for a strong showing to prove that many whites believe Mr. Botha is trying to cling to an outdated version of apartheid without making genuine concessions to blacks.

The five districts with mid-term vacancies are Springs, an industrial area near Johannesburg. Vryburg in the northern Cape province, Sasolburg and Bethlehem in the Orange Free State, and Port Natal, a district outside Durban.

Concerns about 14 months of

bloody protests and a staggering economy are likely to draw some protest votes away from the Nationalists, mainly to the right wing, said Chris Rencken, National Party information officer.

Mr. Botha told a rally in Vryburg wrapping up the campaign Monday night that the nation must stand together in the face of internal unrest and efforts abroad to impose sanctions designed to speed the demise of apartheid. He said the government considered the votes an important gauge of white support for "evolutionary change."

The president said that his party had extended voting rights to people of mixed-race and the Asian minority for the first time, and was committed to sharing power with the black majority as well. But he said the government would not bow to foreigners prescribing solutions for South Africa.

"South Africans alone will solve our problems, and nobody else," he said. "I must warn that in times of difficulty, danger and crisis, all responsible people must stand together."

Referring to a decision by the Commonwealth countries to impose a six-month deadline on South Africa to embrace reforms or face sanctions, Mr. Botha said that of the 15 Commonwealth countries in Africa, seven were one-party states and four were dictatorships.



Ferdinand Marcos

U.S. reassesses policy towards Philippines

WASHINGTON (R) — Congress is reassessing U.S. policy towards the Philippines in the light of heightened concern over the future of the Asian Ally and its President, Ferdinand Marcos, congressional sources have said.

"Everyone sees the Philippines as our next South Africa," said Mark Helmke, a spokesman for Republican Richard Lugar of Indiana, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The panel has scheduled a hearing for Wednesday which many lawmakers hope will clarify current Reagan administration thinking on the thorny issue and help move the U.S. government towards a consensus for action.

Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz, the featured witness, is expected to be questioned closely on the administration's analysis of the Philippines economic and political crisis and the prospects for voluntary reform by Mr. Marcos as he faces a burgeoning Communist insurgency.

"Everybody acknowledges that things need to get better and that reform is necessary," one congressional source said, but he added: "The question comes down to how do you do it?"

The U.S. options include withdrawing support from Mr. Marcos, whom Washington has backed during his 20 years in power, and shifting backing to democratic opposition groups.

At risk are two of the most strategic overseas U.S. military installations, Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base, both in the Philippines.

Senator Bill Bradley, a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Monday complained of a paralysis in the U.S. government about what to do about Mr. Marcos and he called for prompt action.

Rebels offer ceasefire in Uganda

NAIROBI (R) — Rebels fighting Uganda's military government Tuesday offered to observe a ceasefire for the duration of the latest round of peace talks, which opened in Nairobi Monday.

A statement by the National Resistance Army (NRA), the main rebel force, said it had decided to suspend hostilities "in order to provide a suitable atmosphere for the conducting of these talks."

In a dramatic turn-around, the government Monday offered the NRA equal representation on the ruling military council, a demand which had been one of the main sticking points in their peace negotiations.

Announcing the move, the official Radio Uganda, monitored in Nairobi, quoted a spokesman of the government delegation to the talks as saying the council had decided to offer the NRA seven seats

in an enlarged council on which the present rulers would also have seven seats.

The radio said the government had also offered the vice-chairmanship on the council to the NRA.

A member of the 13-man NRA team to the closed-door talks told Reuters an answer to the offers would be given soon.

Negotiations to end more than two decades of bloodshed in Uganda opened in the Kenyan capital last August but were stalemated over the NRA's insistence on parity with the army leaders they have been fighting for four years, and a major role in a reformed national army.

The radio repeated other government proposals, unveiled at earlier stages of the talks, which included a call for a ceasefire, for all rebel and government forces to disarm and for troops from other

Commonwealth countries to supervise the formation of a new national army.

The NRA had rejected these, saying it could not trust unruly government troops who had committed many atrocities in the past and that the presence of a foreign peace force would compromise Uganda's sovereignty.

Ugandan leader Gen. Tito Okello is taking part in the talks for the first time although he sat through only part of Monday's four-hour session, which was chaired by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi.

The elusive NRA commander and former defence minister, Yoweri Museveni, is personally leading the rebel delegation. He had missed the last two rounds and Kampala newspapers reported he was directing rebel offensives in western Uganda.

Walker, son plead guilty in spy case

BALTIMORE (R) — John and Michael Walker, America's father-and-son spy team, pleaded guilty to selling U.S. Navy secrets to the Soviet Union in a deal with the government which won the younger Walker a prison sentence of 25 years rather than life.

Under the deal the father, John Walker, 48, changed his plea from not guilty and accepted the fact that he would receive a life sentence.

Walker was eligible for parole after 10 years and his son after eight years and four months, but federal prosecutors said they expected the father to spend the rest of his life in prison. Formal sentencing of the pair will come later.

The deal between the prosecutors and defence attorneys was disclosed in federal court here on the day that Walker was due to stand trial on charges of running a family spy ring, providing Moscow with decoding and anti-submarine warfare information for nearly 20 years.

In exchange for leniency towards his 22-year-old son, Walker

agreed to give the government details of his spying activities and to testify against Jerry Whitworth, his best friend and a retired navy radio man who faces a trial in the case next January. Last month Walker's eldest brother Arthur was convicted of espionage. He faces a life sentence.

The government said it would recommend dropping half a million dollars in possible fines against Walker. The only money he would have to pay would be \$100 in court costs.

The government has called the case the greatest espionage threat to the United States since Julius and Ethel Rosenberg gave away atomic secrets to the Soviets after World War II.

Walker was smiling as he arrived for the trial Monday followed by his son.

John Walker answered nearly 20 questions from federal Judge Alexander Harvey about his understanding of the plea bargain agreement.

"Are you entering the plea of guilty because you are in fact gui-

ly?" the judge asked.

"Yes," Walker replied firmly. When the judge asked him if his change of plea to guilty was due to any pressure or threats, Walker snapped: "Not at all."

Prosecutors, while withholding details of what was passed to the Soviets, said Walker and Whitworth, as U.S. Navy communications experts, were privy to top-secret information.

Investigators said Walker obtained sensitive material from his son, a navyseaman serving aboard the aircraft carrier Nimitz, from his brother Arthur and from Whitworth, a former shipmate.

They said they found seven kilograms of documents hidden in the son's bunk aboard the Nimitz. "After retiring from the navy in 1976, John Walker operated a private detective agency and fancied himself as something of a 'James Bond' spy, according to government investigators."

Arthur Walker worked as an engineer for a military defence contractor after retiring from the navy.

Indian guru's aide held in W. Germany

BONN (R) — A former aide to Indian Guru Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, charged in the United States with violating immigration laws, has been arrested in West Germany, police said Tuesday.

The woman, Ma Anand Sheela, was detained Monday with two companions in the town of Waldshut, near the border with Switzerland, by West German police working with U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation officials, a police spokesman said.

No other details were immediately available. Sheela led a small group of disciples in fleeing the Guru's commune in Antelope, Oregon, for West Germany.

Rajneesh and a dozen disciples were arrested at an airport in Charlotte, North Carolina, Monday as they were apparently trying to flee to Bermuda, according to U.S. officials.

Rajneesh was charged Monday with criminal violations of U.S. immigration laws that could bring him up to 175 years in jail and a \$350,000 fine.

Among those charged was his former spokeswoman Sheela.

The cult moved to Antelope, a small town in Oregon, from Poona, India, in 1981 and turned the town into a commune based on a philosophy of what its followers, mostly Americans and Europeans, described as a blend of

Eastern mysticism and Western psychology. Rajneesh, 54, also advocated free love.

The 35-count indictment unsealed in Portland charged that Rajneesh and seven of his senior aides conspired, starting in 1980, to move the Guru, his commune and selected followers from India to the United States permanently in violation of U.S. immigration laws.

Rajneesh hid his plans to stay permanently in the United States when he entered the country in 1981, it said.

His followers arranged "sham marriages" to American citizens to obtain immigrant benefits, it said, and lied to U.S. government officials in a cover-up attempt.

New spy scandal hits India

NEW DELHI (R) — India was hit by a new spy scandal Tuesday when a local businessman linked to Taiwan was charged with passing secrets to Israel, West Germany, Taiwan and several other unnamed nations.

Magistrate Bharat Bhushan, rejecting a bail application by Rama Swaroop, 55, said the charges under the Official Secrets Act were serious and involved India's security.

Swaroop was remanded in custody for 14 days.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said Swaroop was arrested at a New Delhi hotel Monday night after going into hiding since a warrant for his arrest was issued nearly one month ago.

Since the hunt started several Indian newspapers have published detailed stories about Swaroop's activities.

The weekly newspaper Current said this week that six years ago Swaroop helped to smuggle former Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan into India for secret talks about opening an Israeli embassy.

Swaroop is head of the Far East Trade Service Inc., which promotes trade with Taiwan.

PTI, quoting sources close to the investigation, said among documents recovered from a search of Swaroop's home and offices were "vital information regarding defence and military affairs of extreme importance to the security and sovereignty of India."

Other documents were from the External Affairs Ministry and transcripts of questions and answers in parliament on matters involving Taiwan including the activities of its trawlers in Indian waters.

During Tuesday's court hearing

Swaroop's lawyer Pran Nath Lekhi said his client was an "anti-Communist" and the case against him was a plot by some Communist countries.

Mr. Lekhi, who is also defending the alleged assassin of Indira Gandhi, said Swaroop was tortured during questioning by intelligence officials.

PTI said Swaroop's arrest was likely to smash a spy ring similar to the network uncovered by a roundup of businessmen and government officials earlier this year in an affair known as the "whisky for secrets" scandal.

In the scandal junior bureaucrats like clerks passed on top secret documents in exchange for a bottle of whisky.

India has said nine diplomats from France, the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany were involved in the affair.

Deneuve replaces Bardot as 'Marianne'

PARIS (R) — Parisians have chosen a "benign and calm" statuette of film star Catherine Deneuve as the new symbol of the French Republic. It was officially announced.

The statuette, by sculptor Mariette Polska, was chosen after a 10-day poll on the Paris underground, and was one of 24 put on exhibition at the Bastille Metro Station.

It will replace a bust of actress Brigitte Bardot as the "Marianne," traditional symbol of the republic displayed outside town halls throughout France. The Ministry of Culture said the symbol needed a facelift for the 1980s.



Catherine Deneuve

A spokesman for the poll organisers said one reason Polska's statuette was chosen was that it did not bear too close a resemblance to Deneuve.

"The statuette is not just of Deneuve, but it must also be the face of the republic," he said.

The Louvre Museum will begin making the new statuettes in December.

Peru calls defections a blow to rebels

LIMA (R) — The Peruvian government says Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) rebels have been dealt a hard psychological blow by a wave of defections without precedent in five years of guerrilla warfare.

In an interview published Monday by Caracas magazine, Interior Minister Abel Salinas said the defections showed a new trend in the war against Sendero which has claimed more than 6,000 lives.

A campaign by a three-month-old Social Democratic government to crack down on human rights violations had created a climate of trust persuading rebels to turn themselves in, he said.

The army said Sunday night that 64 rebels had surrendered in south eastern Ayacucho state on Oct. 25 and that 51 others, accompanied by 123 relatives, capitulated six days earlier.

President Alan Garcia discussed the Sendero movement with three rebel commanders who were among the defectors, a presidential spokesman said.

The military command in Lima has said the defectors were guerrilla troops. According to police sources in Ayacucho, nearly all are Indian peasants from the Andean highlands who had been forced to follow and feed the rebels.

They said the defectors turned themselves in because of fatigue, undernourishment and illness.

Medical treatment, food and pledges of land given to the first group by the government had prompted the latest defectors to seek similar benefits, and other peasants could be encouraged to follow their example, the sources said.

Deserters have told reporters their greatest fear is revenge attacks by Sendero. The interior minister said the government would take every possible step to protect them but added he could not totally eliminate the risks they ran.

In Lima, Sendero guerrillas stepped up attacks Monday, killing a policeman and wounding another. A time bomb set off on a major avenue wounded two pedestrians.

2 artificial hearts replaced by human organs

HERSHEY, Pennsylvania (R) — Two people who had been kept alive with mechanical hearts have received human donor hearts in separate operations in Pennsylvania.

Anthony Mandia, 44, received a donor heart Monday night after living 11 days as the first human recipient of a "Penn State" heart pump. Hershey Medical Centre officials reported.

Another donor heart recipient in Pittsburgh, Thomas Gaidosh, 47, was in critical condition Monday night after his Jarvik 7 me-

chanical heart was replaced Monday morning.

Mandia's new heart was implanted in a 90-minute operation at 8 p.m. (10:00 GMT, Tuesday), a hospital spokeswoman said.

"The next step will be to start the donor heart. The surgical team will let the heart-lung machine continue for about one-half hour and then begin about a 30-minute process weaning Mandia from the machine," she said.

The artificial heart, developed at Penn State Uni-

versity, was described as a "pump" in the statement.

In Pittsburgh, Gaidosh was in critical condition after receiving a human heart in a three-and-one-half-hour operation early this morning, said Tom Meenan, an administrative assistant at Presbyterian-University Hospital.

Dr. Bartley Griffith, the chief surgeon, was cautiously optimistic about Gaidosh's condition. Meenan said.

Gaidosh received a Jarvik 7 artificial heart last Thursday.

3 Americans still missing after hurricane Juan

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana (R) — U.S. Coast Guard rescue helicopters have battled hurricane Juan's heavy rains and blustering 137-kilometre-per-hour winds to search for three men missing from offshore oil rig supply boats.

The hurricane, which stalled in the Gulf of Mexico about 121 kilometres off the Louisiana coastline after toppling two offshore drilling rigs, was blamed for at least two deaths.

Nearly 1,000 residents of low-lying coastal areas were evacuated Monday as torrential rains of up to 25 centimetres flooded streets and high winds knocked out electrical power, said Tom Creaghan, assistant secretary of the Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness.

An additional 1,500 residents of Grand Isle, Louisiana, were stranded when tides of five feet above normal swept over the bridge leading to mainland, Creaghan said.

The Coast Guard ordered all of its helicopters, airplanes and cutters into service to rescue a total of 141 offshore rig workers and sailors struggling to ride out the sudden storm.

Lloyds of London reported that two barges were among the dozens of other seagoing vessels damaged and stranded by Juan.

The National Hurricane Centre

in Miami said the erratic looping movement of hurricane Juan, indicated the storm could hover offshore at least another day. The hurricane's intensity appeared to be steady during the night, forecasters said.

Juan picked up strength Sunday and barreled towards the coast at speeds of up to 32 kilometres per hour, preventing many oil rig operators from safely evacuating their vessels.

One of the missing men fell overboard from the supply boat Sybil I Sunday, Starks said. The Coast Guard rescued the other 23 sailors on the 9,000-tonne Greek-registered vessel.

The other two missing men had been on board the Miss Agnes, a supply boat that sank about 48 kilometres south of Morgan City, Louisiana. Rescuers found the remaining two crew members clinging to debris and hoisted them to safety.

Two other men were reported drowned in unrelated accidents on the hurricane-tossed seas.

An offshore oil roustabout, one of several dozen crew who abandoned a rig owned by Penrod Drilling Co. after it had collapsed and bumped into a second rig, was swept out of a lifeboat by the 4.6 to 6 metre waves.

The other 80 men aboard the two Penrod rigs escaped in emer-

gency life capsules and were later plucked from the sea by Coast Guard helicopters, Starks said. One of the two rigs, which were located in a rich oil and gas production area about 56 kilometres south of Grand Isle, Louisiana, remained upright in the swirling 30 metre waves.

The other death occurred in a separate, earlier incident when a 21-year-old shrimp fisherman was thrown overboard by high waves while making his way back to the mainland.

In another offshore incident, an oil production platform owned and operated by Odeco Oil Co. about 48 kilometres south of Leeville, Louisiana also capsized. Rescuers later found the five workers alive in the churning Gulf waters.

A tugboat, the Gulf Seas, was impaled on a barge and sank in shallow water while working with barge Cherokee in Terrebonne Bay, Lloyds said.

A third hurricane-related death reported by the State Office of Emergency Preparedness could not be confirmed through local officials. Janet Merritt, director of disaster operations, said a St. Bernard Parish man was electrocuted when he stepped out of his automobile onto a live electrical line.

Soviet sailor who jumped ship taken ill

NEW ORLEANS (R) — A Soviet sailor has been admitted to hospital after falling ill during an interview with U.S. officials trying to determine if he wants to defect. A coast guard spokesman said Soviet embassy officials accompanied Miroslav Medvid to the U.S. naval hospital and the interview would resume after he had rested.

Medvid twice leaped into the Mississippi River from the Soviet grain ship Marshal Konev on Friday but was returned to the vessel.

The State Department said it wanted to speak to him "in an environment where he can express his will freely" and he was taken to the U.S. coast guard cutter Salvia on the river near New Orleans for the interview.

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said earlier the Soviet ship would be free to leave "when we have satisfied ourselves about the individual's intentions."

Mr. Kalb told reporters at a State Department briefing Monday: "The Soviets fully understand both our desire to end this case quickly and how that can best be accomplished."

The seaman's apparent attempt to defect recalled the case of a Lithuanian radio operator, Simas Kudirka, who was denied asylum in 1970 after he jumped from a Soviet trawler onto a U.S. coast guard cutter off Massachusetts.

Another Soviet sailor left his ship in a Swedish port last weekend and has applied for political asylum in the country, a Swedish police spokesman said in Stockholm Tuesday.

He told Reuters the 23-year-old man escaped unnoticed from the freight ship Baltisky 66 when it called at the port of Koepping in south-eastern Sweden last Friday.



Ivory Coast leader reelected by 100 per cent vote

ABIDJAN (R) — President Felix Houphouet-Boigny won votes from every one of the almost 3.5 million voters who went to the polls in the Ivory Coast's latest election on Sunday, the Interior Ministry said Tuesday. Announcing the final results, Interior Minister Loon Kanan Koffi said all but 717 of the registered electors voted for Houphouet-Boigny, and that those 717 were unable to go to the polls because they were either travelling or ill. Houphouet-Boigny was unopposed. The president, 80, earlier this month and one of Africa's longest-serving heads of state, won 99.99 per cent of the votes cast in the 1980 presidential election, his record until the latest poll.

Indonesia names woman astronaut

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia Monday named a woman scientist as its first astronaut and she will take part in a U.S. space shuttle mission next year. Telcommunication Minister Ahmad Tahir told reporters that Pratiwi Soedarmo, 33, will train in the United States with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the launching of the shuttle on June 24. Soedarmo, a microbiologist and university lecturer, was selected from hundreds of applicants and finished ahead of three other finalists in a series of tests held since August in Indonesia and at the NASA centre in the United States.

2nd largest cavern found in Oman

MUSCAT (R) — The world's second-largest known subterranean chamber has been discovered by government water resources experts in northern Oman, officials said Tuesday. The chamber is second only to Malaysia's Sarawak chamber in size and is in similar limestone karst terrain, they said. The weekly newspaper Akhbar Oman said the chamber, some 310 metres long and 225 metres wide, with a domed ceiling 120 metres high, was found at Jabal Bani Jabir, north of Muscat. The chamber has a floor area of 58,000 square metres and the unsupported roof is over 12 metres thick over much of it, the newspaper said.

Chinese defector becomes millionaire

TAIPEI (R) — A defector who had earned \$43 a month as a pilot in the Chinese Air Force Tuesday became a millionaire. Xiao Tien-nun, 33, who crash-landed his bomber in a South Korean rice field in August, was given 94 kilograms of gold worth \$1.1 million at a ceremony in Taipei. He was also commissioned as a Lt. Col. in the Nationalist Air Force by Gen. Hau Pei-Tsun, Taiwan's chief of general staff. Xiao, who said he received a monthly wage of 130 yuan (\$43) in the Chinese Air Force, said he had no immediate plans for what to do with the money but he was thinking of buying a car.

Royal fountain soaks journalists

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Prince Charles delighted the Princess of Wales on Tuesday by showering a group of journalists and cameramen with water. Princess Diana laughed delightedly as her husband activated a fountain at a function honouring the royal couple's visit for Victoria state's 150th birthday celebrations. The incident occurred in Mildura, 560 kilometres north-west of Melbourne, as Charles and Diana were formally opening the fountain named in their honour. Inviting the Prince of Wales to switch it on, Mayor Jim Kane noted the strong north wind and warned Charles the reporters could get wet. Charles, his hair waving wildly in the wind, grinned and said, "I shall have the greatest possible pleasure in switching on this fountain and seeing where the water goes." As the spray fell on a line of journalists and cameramen, Diana reeled back in her chair and chuckled with mirth. The cameramen, not amused, hastily brushed spray off their cameras. Later in the day Princess Diana, had problems with a bottle of champagne during ceremonial commissioning of an old paddle-steamer, Adelaide, at Edna Wharf.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SEARAT
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GET RID OF THE HIGH CARDS

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

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